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ABSTRACT

Calling attention to the continuum of approaches reflected in beginning reading programs, this report presents content and cost analyses for over 50 beginning reading programs. The first of the report's five chapters is an introduction. The second chapter begins with a brief description of the major issues in the area of beginning reading and concludes with a summary of important research-based recommendations for instruction. The third chapter outlines the evaluation criteria for a content analysis of the programs and provides operational definitions of evaluation criteria. The chapter concludes with an analysis of the extent to which over 50 instructional programs and approaches reflect research in beginning reading. The fourth chapter presents a cost analysis of each program evaluated and a description of how the cost analysis was determined. The final chapter contains some conclusions and cautions about selecting and designing effective reading instructional programs. (RS)



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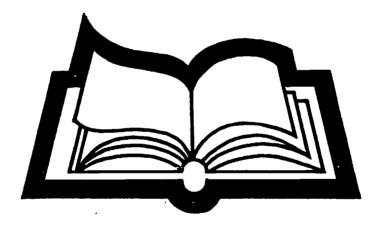
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THE BEGINNING READING INSTRUCTION STUDY

June 1993



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Chapter I

Introduction

Under Amendment No. 2202, proposed by the late Senator Edward Zorinsky of Nebraska to the 1986 Human Services Reauthorization Act, the U.S. Department of Education was asked to prepare and publish a listing of beginning reading programs, along with an evaluation of the cost effectiveness of each. The Department also was asked to determine if the programs presented well-designed instruction. The amendment read as follows:

The Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1986, pursuant to Public Law 99-425, directed the Secretary of Education to conduct a study on the various methods of beginning reading instruction, and to compile a list of the programs and their related per-pupil expenditures. Specifically, Title IX, Beginning Reading Instruction Study and Listing Required, Section 901, stated that:

- (a) Study: The Secretary of Education (hereafter in this title referred to as the "secretary") shall conduct a study in order to compile a complete list, by name, of beginning reading instruction programs and methods, including phonics, indicating:
- 1) the average cost per pupil of such programs and methods; and
- 2) whether such programs and methods do or do not present well-designed instruction as recommended in the report of the Commission on Reading entitled *Becoming a Nation of Readers*.

The listing required by this section shall be written in such a way as to be understandable to the general public.

The tasks identified to complete the project were as follows:

- Task 1. Compile a list of beginning reading programs and their costs.
- Task 2. Analyze the content of the programs.
- Task 3. Prepare the final report.
- Task 4. Disseminate the final report.



This report is divided into four chapters. Chapter I begins with a brief discussion of the major issues in the area of beginning reading and concludes with a summary of some important and current research-based recommendations for instruction. Chapter II outlines the evaluation criteria for a content analysis of beginning reading instructional programs based on the above-mentioned recommendations and provides the operational definitions for each of these criteria. The chapter continues with the analysis of the extent to which over 50 instructional programs and approaches reflect current research in beginning reading. Chapter III contains a cost analysis of each program evaluated and a description of how the cost analysis was determined. Chapter IV contains some conclusions and cautions about selecting and designing effective reading instructional programs.

This report is not exhaustive either with respect to the number and type of instructional programs analyzed or with respect to the evaluation criteria used to analyze them. It does, however, call attention to the continuum of approaches reflected in beginning reading programs and allows the reader to place a given program somewhere along that continuum. Reading the report can be likened to looking through the window at a prospective house. The house buyer can get an impression of the house by looking through the window, but can't know for sure what the house is like without walking through each room of the house and opening all of the closet doors.

Readers of this report will find that while they may form an impression of a given instructional program from the report, they can't know for sure what the program is like until they too have "walked around" in it for a while. Research and personal preference play important roles in both scenarios. Just as prospective house buyers want to get the most house for the dollar, those who select beginning reading programs want programs that successfully teach students to read. However, to some house buyers the size of the closets is more important than the size of the lawn. Similarly, some readers of this report prefer reading programs that provide specific daily lessons, while others feel comfortable with programs that contain recommended activities. One intent of this report is to portray the myriad of programs available and to help the reader discriminate among them using not only personal preference but also research-based criteria.

How were the programs for this project selected?

Because of the number and types of beginning reading programs available, it was decided to limit this report to print programs only. Therefore, programs that depended heavily on audiotapes, videotapes, or computers were not included. Also not included were programs designed specifically for use with special education students or older remedial students. While many programs that were evaluated did state they could be used as remedial programs, each could also be used to teach beginning readers. An attempt was made to acquire information regarding the frequency of use of specific programs--either from their sales or from the frequency of their use in classrooms--but that attempt proved unsuccessful.



Reference Sources:

Aukerman, R. C. Approaches to Beginning Reading Instruction (2nd ed.), 1984. John Wiley & Sons: New York: This book was used to develop a list of beginning reading programs in publication. Phone calls and letters were sent to the publishers of programs that met our initial criteria for inclusion.

<u>EL-HI Textbooks and Serials in Print</u>, 119th edition, 1991: This is a listing of all textbooks designed for kindergarten through twelfth grades published by major publishing companies in the United States. This resource also was used to generate initial lists of beginning reading programs.

State Textbook Adoption Information: States that conduct statewide textbook adoptions were contacted to provide lists of programs currently available for adoption by local districts. Reading programs on those lists were included in this evaluation. Remedial programs were not included.

Computerized Databases: Several databases, including the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) and On-Line Computer Library Center (OCLC) were consulted to determine additional publishing sources. The University of Washington Curriculum Library's collection of reading programs and materials was also used as a resource.

Recommendations by Professionals: Throughout the course of this evaluation, teachers, education professors, and researchers, as well as publishers' representatives were asked to recommend programs.

Apologies are made to the authors and publishers of those programs that were overlooked for this report. Because of the limited scope of the project (50 programs), not every beginning reading program could be located or included. Every attempt was made to evaluate programs that met criteria for inclusion.



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Chapter II

Issues and Research

What are the major issues in beginning reading instruction?

Two questions underlie this report:

- 1. How do children learn to read?
- 2. What is the best way to teach them?

Although everyone agrees that being able to read is essential in our society, there is little agreement among citizens, parents, teachers, and researchers about how best and most successfully to help young children learn to read.

Classroom studies and test data, as well as the experiences of parents and classroom teachers, suggest that children who don't learn to read well in the early grades are likely to remain poor readers, or even non-readers, for the rest of their years in school. In fact, almost everyone agrees that the reading achievement of children at the end of first grade strongly predicts their reading performance during their later school years. It is of utmost importance that beginning reading instruction be successful, yet how this success can best be achieved is one of the most hotly debated issues in education.

This discussion of issues surrounding beginning reading instruction begins with a definition of reading. What is reading? The Commission on Reading's landmark report, *Becoming a Nation of Keaders* (Anderson, Hiebert, Scott, & Wilkinson, 1985), defines reading as "the process of constructing meaning from written texts" and as "a complex skill requiring the coordination of a number of interrelated sources of information" (p. 7). These interrelated sources of information include a reader's knowledge of letters, words, and other features of a text, along with that reader's knowledge of language, the topic, and the world.

In preparing *Becoming a Nation of Readers*, the Commission members reviewed and synthesized hundreds of research studies about many aspects of reading. From this research, they derived five generalizations on the nature of reading (pp. 17-18):

- 1. Reading is a constructive process.
- 2. Reading must be fluent.
- 3. Reading must be strategic.
- 4. Reading requires motivation.
- 5. Reading is a continuously developing skill.

In describing reading instruction, the Commission pointed out that reading instruction "most often takes the form of explanation, advice, coaching, and practice on the essential aspects of the process" (p. 17). The report concludes that the value of instruction should be judged by



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the success of students, and calls for well-designed reading programs in which there is a "proper balance between practice of the parts and practice of the whole" (p. 17).

It is the search for this balance that has engendered much of the controversy about beginning reading instruction. The controversy centers on two specific questions about reading instruction: What are the parts of a successful reading program? and How are they organized into a whole?

For some people, it is important that reading instruction begin with the parts. They believe that a successful program must include the teaching of intensive, systematic phonics as a basis for word recognition. Other people propose starting with the whole and argue that a successful program must feature meaning-centered explorations of written language.

Those who support intensive, systematic phonics instruction assert that, to understand the alphabetic principle, children must understand the specific connections between letters and sounds. Provided with strategies that make explicit these connections, students then are able to "break the code" and apply these strategies independently. They also believe that children who use those strategies to read words quickly and effortlessly, without having to guess at individual letters or words, will be able to comprehend with ease what they read.

In contrast, those who advocate a meaning-centered approach believe that reading will develop naturally as children interact with words, sentences, and ideas that appear in meaningful contexts and as part of genuine literacy experiences. These experiences include handling and sharing books, talking about print and stories, and reading and writing meaningful stories. Numerous books and articles have been written about the whole language approach to reading instruction. Readers interested in exploring these ideas further should consult some of the books listed below:

Cordiero, Pat. Whole Language and Content in the Upper Elementary Grades. Richard C. Owen, 1992.

Graves, Donald. Discover Your Own Literacy. Heinemann, 1990.

Holdaway, Don. The Foundations of Literacy. Scholastic-TAB, 1979.

Mills, Heidi, O'Keefe, Timothy, and Stephens, Diane. Looking Closely: Exploring the Role of Phonics in One Whole Language Classroom. NCTE, 1992.

Newman, Judith M. Whole Language: Theory in Use. Heinemann, 1985.

Routman, Regie. Invitations: Changing as Teachers and Learners, K-12. Heinemann, 1991

In recent years, the whole language movement has emphasized the use of literature as the basis for learning to read, rather than the instructional routines, graded texts, and worksheets typical of basal reading programs. Whole language advocates strive to make reading instruction more spontaneous, integrated, and authentic. They call for students to be given



more control over their own learning by allowing them to decide which books they will read and what topics they will write about.

What does research indicate about beginning reading instruction?

What light does research shed on the debate and disagreement between the advocates of these two points of view? For the chapter on emerging literacy in the report, *Becoming a Nation of Readers* (Anderson et al, 1985), the Commission on Reading examined research on the early stages of learning to read, including the role of children's experiences with language, reading in the home, reading instruction in kindergarten, and systematic reading instruction that begins no later than first grade but may begin in kindergarten. In synthesizing this research, the Commission concludes that

- Parents play roles of inestimable importance in laying the foundation for learning to read.
- Parents have an obligation to support their children's continued growth as readers.
- Kindergarten programs should emphasize oral language and writing as well as the beginning steps in reading.
- Phonics instruction improves children's ability to identify words.
- Reading primers should be interesting, comprehensible, and instructive.
- Both oral and silent reading are important for the beginner.
- Reading lessons should stress understanding and appreciating the content of the selection. (pp. 57-58)

A more recent review of research about beginning reading is Marilyn Adams's report, Beginning to Read: Thinking and Learning About Print (1990). In this report, Adams focuses on research from a number of different fields to describe the reading process. She points out that modern research reveals that good readers process every word and letter of the text they are reading. Their well-practiced knowledge of letters and spellings enables them to recognize words quickly and effortlessly. Consequently, this automatic recognition of words allows readers to focus their attention on the meaning of what they are reading.

Among the topics examined by Adams are the characteristics of young children's knowledge that best predict success in reading. She found several especially strong predictors:



1. Knowledge about the nature of text

Children's experience with print, particularly materials such as books, newspapers, signs, and magazines, is an important predictor of success in learning to read. Such experiences help children become aware that printed words consist of individual letters, that letters proceed from left to right, and that print contains information.

2. Linguistic and phonemic awareness

Children's awareness that spoken words are composed of sounds that are represented by the letters of the alphabet is also an important predictor of their success in learning to read.

3. Knowledge of the letters of the alphabet

Children who can identify the shapes and know the names of the letters of the alphabet before they start school are at an advantage in learning to read.

Adams examined the instructional implications of hundreds of research studies and found that approaches to reading instruction that include systematic code instruction along with the reading of meaningful text result in superior reading achievement, for both low-readiness and better prepared students. She proposes that programs for all children balance phonics activities with the reading of interesting and engaging texts.

Chapter III describes how the research presented in Becoming a Nation of Readers¹ (BNR) and Beginning to Read: Thinking and Learning About Print--A Summary² (BTR) was translated into the evaluation criteria used to conduct the content analysis of instructional programs for this report.

Adams, M. J. (1990). Beginning to read: Thinking and learning about print -- A summary. (Prepared by S. A. Stahl, J. Osborn, & F. Lehr). Urbana-Champaign: University of Illinois, Center for the Study of Reading.



¹ Anderson, R. C., Hiebert, E., Scott, J., & Wilkinson, I. (1984). Becoming a nation of readers: The report of the Commission on Reading. Washington, DC: National Institute of Education.

² Adams, M. J. (1990). Beginning to read: Thinking and learning about print. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press.

Chapter III

Content Analysis

How were the evaluation criteria for this report derived and used?

The criteria for evaluating the instructional materials were divided into three major areas: Emergent Literacy Instruction, Beginning Reading Instruction, and Remedial Decoding Instruction (examined in third-grade basals only). Citations from BNR and BTR representing research on which the evaluation criteria were based appear below. Each citation is followed by a description of the criteria used in the evaluation.

EMERGENT LITERACY INSTRUCTION: Several aspects of emergent literacy instruction are addressed in this section. Prereading skills that predict later success in reading such as phonemic awareness and knowledge of letters and/or sounds are included as well as general language and print activities. The section begins with determining whether the programs make specific recommendations to teachers about reading aloud to students.

- BNR: (p. 23) The single most important activity for building the knowledge required for eventual success in reading is reading aloud to children.
- BTR: (p. 124) The single most important activity for building the knowledge and skills eventually required for reading appears to be reading aloud to children regularly and interactively.
 - 1. Suggestions for reading aloud: Any recommendation that the teacher read aloud to the students (excluding the text selection intended to be read by the students.)
- BNR: (p. 30)

 Reading must be seen as part of a child's general language development and not as a discrete skill isolated from listening, speaking and writing. Reading instruction builds especially on oral language. If this foundation is weak, progress in reading will be slow and uncertain. Children must have at least a basic vocabulary, a reasonable range of knowledge about the world around them, and the ability to talk about their knowledge. These abilities form the basis for comprehending text.
- BTR: (p. 124) Language experience activities and the use of big books are excellent means of establishing print awareness (although they are less useful as primary vehicles for reading instruction itself).



2. Oral language activities: Any activities designed to teach language concepts, vocabulary, and background knowledge, as well as those activities designed to promote listening comprehension.

BTR: (p. 124)

Activities designed to develop young children's awareness of words, syllables, and phonemes significantly increase their later success in learning to read and write. The impact of phonemic awareness training on reading acquisition is especially strong when phonemes are taught together with the letters by which they are represented.

3. Phonemic awareness activities: Games or activities that focus on words and their phonemic elements, oral segmenting and blending activities, oral syllabication, and rhyming activities. (It should be noted that to discriminate phonemic awareness from decoding strategy instruction, only oral activities are included in this category.)

BNR: (p. 31)

Children's proficiency in letter naming when they start school is an excellent predictor of their first- and second-grade reading achievement. This fact seemingly supports the practice of having kindergartners learn letter names. Probably, however, knowledge of letter names is not important in itself so much as it is a reflection of broader knowledge about reading and language. This conclusion follows from the fact that, when children who do not know letter names on entering kindergarten are trained to name them, they show little later advantage in reading. In contrast, children taught the sounds letters make, as well as their names, show better reading achievement than children who receive only instruction in letter names.

BTR: (p. 124)

Learning to recognize and discriminate the shapes of the letters is a difficult process requiring support and encouragement. Ideally, letter knowledge should be well established before children reach first grade.

4. Letter recognition/sound-symbol correspondence: Activities that isolate letters and/or sounds.

BNR: (p. 31)

Research establishes that children learning to read require concepts about the broader purposes of printed language, as well as the specific skills required to recognize letters and words and match letters and sounds. Learning about reading and writing ought to occur in situations where written language serves functions such as to entertain (as in books), to inform (as in instructions on packages), or to direct (as on traffic signs).

- BTR: (p. 124) Children learn a great deal about the nature and function of print through thoughtful interactions with adults.
 - 5. Writing activities: Tracing, copying, printing, and/or composing activities.
- BNR: (p. 33) Writing experience in kindergarten should not overemphasize handwriting practice. In addition to beginning to learn to print, children need to learn that writing is composing a message using their own words to communicate with other people.
- BTR: (p. 125) Early encouragement of printing is both a way of developing letter recognition skills and of enabling children to write independently.
 - 6. Print awareness: Activities that provide exposure to print in various forms or as represented by different media (e.g., signs, labels, letters in clay or fabric).

BEGINNING READING INSTRUCTION: In this area, the criteria are divided into three distinct sections: decoding instruction, reading text, and reading comprehension/writing instruction. The major focus of the section on decoding instruction was to determine the primary decoding strategy recommended by the program. The focus in the second section was on how teachers are directed by the program to use the text provided and how that text is designed. The final section examines the recommendations for reading comprehension and writing.

Decoding Instruction - The emphasis in this section was on determining the decoding strategy taught in the instructional program. The first point of analysis was whether the program taught phonics strategies. If phonics strategies were present, they were classified as either *implicit* or *explicit*. The following criteria and definitions were used to determine the decoding strategy:

- BNR: (p. 38) The goal of phonics is not that children be able to state the "rules" governing letter-sound relationships. Rather the purpose is to get across the alphabetic principle that there are systematic relationships between letters and sounds.
- BTR: (p. 126) The ability to recognize letters is extremely important to the development of word recognition.
 - 1. Sound/symbol relationships or spellings: Activities that promoted the relationship between letters and sounds were categorized as explicit if students saw the letters in isolation and were taught their

corresponding sounds. Activities were categorized as *implicit* if a letter and its sound were presented within the context of a word. For example, when presented with a word containing a new letter/sound, students are told: "Look at the first letter--it has the same sound that you hear in the beginning of the word *mom*."

- BTR: (p. 54) Functional understanding of the alphabetic principle depends equally on knowledge of letters and on explicit awareness of phonemes because it depends so closely on the association between them.
 - 2. Phonemic awareness: Games or activities that focus on words and their phonemic elements, oral segmenting and blending activities, oral syllabication, and rhyming activities. It should be noted that to discriminate phonemic awareness from decoding strategy instruction, only oral activities are included in this category.
- BNR: (p. 42) In the judgment of the Commission [on Reading], isolating the sounds associated with most letters and teaching children to blend the sounds of the letters together to try to identify words are useful instructional strategies. These are the strategies of explicit phonics.
- BTR: (p. 125) Approaches in which systematic code instruction is included along with the reading of meaningful connected text result in superior reading achievement overall, for both low-readiness and better prepared students.
- BTR: (p. 125) Phonics instruction is not only a means of teaching children to sound words out, but also of directing their attention to the spellings of words.
- BTR: (p. 126) Because children have special difficulty analyzing the phonemic structure of words, reading programs should included explicit instruction in blending.
 - 3. Decoding strategy: A decoding strategy was categorized as an explicit phonics strategy when students were encouraged to read unknown words by examining the individual letters and sounds. The strategy was considered to be an implicit phonics strategy when students were encouraged to read unknown words by making associations with known letters or words. If a strategy was designated as an explicit phonics strategy, the presence of blending activities was examined.

Reading Text - In the section on the relationship of instruction to text, the analysis addressed the characteristics of text (e.g., word lists, stories) presented in each program as well as how the teacher is directed to use the text selection (e.g., having students read orally or silently). Also included in this section is an examination of activities designated specifically to promote fluency.

- BNR: (p. 118) Reading primers should be interesting, comprehensible, and give children opportunities to apply phonics.
- BTR: (p. 125) Programs for all children, good and poor readers alike, should strive to maintain an appropriate balance between phonics activities and the reading and appreciation of informative and engaging texts.
 - 1. Text characteristics: Text was examined to determine whether programs contained word lists, individual sentences, and/or connected text written in either a narrative or expository style.
- BNR: (p. 47) The important point is that a high proportion of the words in the earliest selections children read should conform to the phonics they have already been taught.
- BTR: (p. 125) To maximize word recognition growth, the wording of children's early texts should be carefully coordinated with the content and schedule of phonics lessons.
 - 2. Relationship of instruction to text: (a) observable relationship-activities that were designed specifically to help students decode the text
 selection (e.g., prereading lists of words from the selection); (b)
 observable phonics relationship--text that clearly was written to
 provide multiple examples of the phonics instruction in the program
 (e.g., text that contains multiple examples of a letter combination that
 had been introduced in previous lessons).
- BNR: (p. 51) A basic issue is the proper role for silent and oral reading considering the children's age and ability. Frequent opportunities to read aloud make sense for the beginning reader.

Further, oral reading makes observable aspects of an otherwise unobservable process, diagnosing problems, and focusing instruction.

- BTR: (p. 127) To maximize achievement, children should be given texts that they can read orally with 90% to 95% accuracy.
 - 3. Mode of reading text: Recommendations made by the program regarding how the students should read the text selection (i.e., orally, silently, or both).
- BNR: (p. 17) Skilled reading is fluent. Becoming a skilled reader depends on mastering basic processes to the point where they are automatic, so that attention is freed for the analysis of meaning.
- BTR: (p. 127) Reading comprehension depends on the ability to perceive words relatively quickly and effortlessly.

Repeated readings of text are found to produce marked improvement in children's word recognition, fluency, and comprehension.

4. Activities to promote fluency: Activities that were explicitly labeled as opportunities for students to build reading fluency.

Reading Comprehension/Writing - This section is designed to address whether programs contained activities specifically designed to promote understanding of the recommended text selections, as well as instruction in independent comprehension skills or strategies. Also included is the presence of writing activities. In this section, writing refers to composing (not handwriting or copying). Writing activities were categorized as independent of the text selection and/or related to the text selection. Writing activities that would be considered related to the text selection include writing different endings to stories or personal responses to characters in individual text selections. This section is designed to provide the reader with additional information relative not only to whether a program addresses comprehension and composing, but also to the degree to which the program integrates decoding instruction, reading of text selections, comprehension activities and writing instruction.

- BNR: (p. 58) Reading lessons should stress understanding and appreciating the content of the selection.
 - (p. 81) Teachers need to teach comprehension skills directly.
 - (p. 118) Teachers should devote more time to comprehension instruction.
 - 1-3. Activities prior, during and after reading (teacher-led/independent student): Activities included in the program to promote understanding of the text selection; these instructional activities include providing background knowledge, explaining vocabulary, asking questions, completing worksheets.



BNR: (p. 118) Teachers should devote more time to comprehension instruction.

(p. 81) Teachers need to teach comprehension skills directly.

(p. 58) Reading lessons should stress understanding and appreciating the content of the selection.

4. Comprehension skills/strategy instruction: Activities designed to teach students generalizable and strategies skills such as sequencing or discriminating fact from fiction; these activities need not be directly related to a specific text selection.

BNR: (p. 10) Research suggests that, no matter which strategies are used to introduce them to reading, the children who earn the best scores on reading comprehension tests in the second grade are the ones who made the most progress in fast and accurate word identification in the first grade.

BTR: (p. 127) Reading comprehension depends on the ability to perceive words relatively quickly and effortlessly.

Repeated readings of text are found to produce marked improvement in children's word recognition, fluency, and comprehension.

5. Composing activities: Activities that require students to compose text; these activities were designated as being related to a text selection or independent of a text selection; examples of writing activities independent of a text selection include writing poetry, personal journals, or narratives; writing that is related to a given text selection include writing different endings to stories, writing reactions to a selection, and writing in response to a specific question about the selection.



REMEDIAL DECODING INSTRUCTION: BNR recommends that "phonics instruction should be kept simple and it should be completed by the end of second grade for most children (p. 118)." Based on this recommendation, this report addresses only remedial decoding instruction in third-grade basal programs. The third-grade programs were examined to determine the extent to which they include instruction designed for students who are having difficulty learning to read. General recommendations about meeting the needs of all students, although prevalent in the programs, were not considered to meet the criteria unless they were accompanied by specific instructional activities. The reason that this section was applied to only basal programs was that many of the other instructional reading programs are used as both developmental and remedial programs. Therefore, they contain no activities designated specifically for the remedial student.

- 1. Introduction/review of word attack strategies: Teacher-led or independent activities designed to provide students with specific word attack strategies such as teaching specific sound/symbol correspondences or how to read multisyllabic words.
- 2. Recommendations for remedial fluency activities: Activities that specifically were designed to help the remedial reader decode more fluently, including repeated readings, timed readings, or partner reading (expressly designed for fluency building).
- 3. Recommendations for adjusting instruction based on student performance: Activities that include some kind of assessment with accompanying remedial activities; activities that promote individualizing remediation to address the specific needs of the student.

How well do published reading programs reflect current research on beginning reading?

More than 50 published instructional programs and approaches to teaching beginning reading were examined to determine how well the research described in *BNR* and *BTR* is reflected in the content of these instructional materials. Tables 1-3 contain the content analysis. Tables 1.1 - 1.4 contain the analysis for basal reading programs; Table 2 contains the analysis for other instructional programs; and Table 3 contains the content analysis for instructional approaches that provide recommendations for designing beginning reading instruction. It should be noted that only printed instructional materials were reviewed; programs that depend on the use of audiotapes, videotapes, or computers were not included.



BASAL READING PROGRAMS

The basal reading program is a multi-grade set of instructional materials that includes specified instructional and evaluation activities as well as resources for supplemental activities. A basal reading program typically contains levels for kindergarten through eighth grade, although some basals are written only through sixth grade. With recent research indicating the importance of the reading/writing connection, many basal reading programs have incorporated language arts instruction to provide integrated reading and language arts programs.

Basal reading programs are fairly comprehensive, and each has organized its instruction in a distinctive manner. Programs contain units, books, sections, levels, guides or clusters, each representing a different number of instructional activities. In one program, a section may contain many lessons, while in another, one lesson may contain several sections. Many programs do not specify clearly those activities that constitute a single lesson. Only in a few programs are individual lessons numbered.

Given the constraints on time and resources, this evaluation could not address all of the instructional activities included in each program. Therefore, to assure that comparable material was examined in these very large programs, the activities related to six independent text selections were examined for each grade level. These text selections were randomly chosen from the beginning, middle, and end of the levels recommended for each grade. Short text selections such as poetry were not included to avoid the possible discrepancy between activities designed for longer narratives or expository text, and activities designed for those shorter selections. If a program contained specific lessons, six clusters of five lessons from the beginning, middle, and end of the levels specified for a given grade were examined.

Many companies publish more than one basal reading program. In the beginning stage of this report, publishers were contacted and asked to submit only those programs that were in full publication at the time. It should be noted that since work on this report began, many companies have published new programs.

The content analysis for the basal reading programs on the following pages is divided into three distinct sections: emergent literacy instruction, for which kindergarten levels were examined (Table 1.1); beginning reading instruction, for which both first- and second-grade levels were examined (Tables 1.2 and 1.3); and remedial decoding instruction, for which third-grade levels were examined (Table 1.4). Descriptions of each of the criteria used in the content analysis are found earlier in this chapter. Explanations of table entries can be found at the bottom of each table.



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Table 1.1—Content Analysis: Basal Reading Programs Kindergarten

PUBLI	ISHER	Addison-Wesley	Macmillan	Harcourt Brace Jovanovich	D.C. Heath	Harcourt Brace Jovanovich (HRW)	
PROGRAM NAME		The Addison-Wesley Reading Program	Connections	HBJ Reading Program	Heath Reading	HRW Reading: Reading Today and Tomorrow	
EMERGENT LITERACY INSTRUCTION							
1.	Suggestions for reading aloud to students		+	+	+	+	
2.	Oral language activities	+	+	+	+	+	
3.	Paonemie awareness activities	+	+	+	+	+	
4.	Letter recognition or sound/symbol relationships	+	+	+	+	+	
5.	Handwiding activities	+	+	+	+	+	
6.	Print awareness activities		+	+	+	+	

PUBL	ISHER	Harcourt Brace Jovanovich	Harcourt Brace Jovanovich	Houghton Millin	SRA School Group (Merrill)	Open Court
PROGRAM NAME		Imagination: An Odyssey Through Language	Impressions	The Literature Experience	Merrill Linguistic Reading Program	Open Court Reading and Writing
		EMERGENT LITER	ACY INSTRUCTI	ON		
1.	Suggestions for reading aloud to students	+	+	+		+
2.	Oraf language activities	+	+	+		+
3,	Photograph awareness activities	+	+	+		+
STATE OF THE PARTY		+		+	+	+
4.	Letter recognition or soundsymbol maracian					
4.		+	+	+	+	+

NOTE: + indicates activities present in the program



Table 1.1—Content Analysis: Basal Reading Programs Kindergarten—Continued

PUBLISHER	Science Research Associates	Scott Foresman	Silver Burdett & Ginn	
PROGRAM NAME	Reading Mastery	Scott Foresman Reading	World of Reading	
ЕМЕГ	RGENT LITERACY INSTRUCT	ion		
I Suggestions for reading aloud to students		+	+	
2 Oral language activities	+	+	+	
3 Phonemic awareness activities	+	+	+	
4 Letter recognition or sound/symbol relationships	+	+	+	
5 Handwriting activities	+	+	+	
6. Print awareness activities		+	+	

PUBLISHER	Addison-Wesley	Macmillan	Harcourt Brace Jovanovich	D.C. Heath	Harcourt Brace Jovanovich (HRW)
PROGRAM NAME	The Addison- Wesley Reading Program	Connections	HBJ Reading Program	Heath Reading	HRW Reading: Reading Today and Tomorrow
A. DECODING INSTRUCTION	BEGINNING READ	ING INSTRUCTI	ON		
1. Sound/symbol relationships					
a. Explicit	6/6	1/6			1/5
b. Implicit		5/6	6/6	4/6	2/6
c. Neither				2/6	
2. Phonemic awareness activities	5/6	6/6	6/6	2/6	4/6
3. Decoding strategy					
a. Explicit					5/6
b, Implicit	6/6	6/6	6/6	4/6	1/6
c Neither					
d. Blending taught explicitly					1/6
B. READING TEXT		•			
1. Text characteristics					
a. Word lists and/or individual sentences		1/6		1/6	
b, Connected text					
c. Both	6/6	5/6	6/6	5/6	6/6
d. Neither					
2. Relationship of instruction to text					
a, Observable relationship	6/6	6/6	6/6	5/6	6/6
b. Observable phonics relationship	6/6				2/6
3. Mode of reading text					
a Orally	3/6				
b. Silently		2/6			
c. Both	6/6	4/6		5/6	6/6
d. Not specified			6/6	1/6	
4. Activities to promote fluency	1/6		6/6	5/6	

NOTE: A sample consists of the activities related to a single text selection. The fraction represents the number of samples out of six that contains instructional activities related to the criterion.

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^{*} Item must be related to text selection

PUBLISHER	Addison-Wesley	Macmillan	Harcourt Brace Jovanovich	D.C. Heath	Harcourt Brace Jovanovich (HRW)
PROGRAM NAME	The Addison- Wesley Reading Program	Connections	HBJ Reading Program	Heath Reading	HRW Reading: Reading Today and Tomorrow
	BEGINNING READ	ING INSTRUCTI	ON .		
C. READING COMPREHENSION/WRITING					
*1. Activities prior to reading	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6
*2. Activities during reading	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6
*3. Activities after reading	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6
a. Teacher-directed	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6
b, Independent	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6
4. Comprehension skills/strategy instruction	5/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6
5. Composing activities					
a, Related to text selection		2/6	4/6	2/6	2/6
b. Independent of text selection				2/6	3/6
c. Both			2/6	1/6	
d. Neither	· 6/6	4/6		1/6	1/6

NOTE: A sample consists of the activities related to a single text selection. The fraction represents the number of samples out of six that contains instructional activities related to the criterion.

* Item must be related to text selection





Table 1.2—Content Analysis: Basal Reading Programs
First Grade—Continued

PUBLISHER	Harcourt Brace Jovanovich	Harcourt Brace Jovanovich	Houghton Mifflin	SRA School Group (Merrill)	Open Court
PROGRAM NAME	Imagination: An Odyssey Through Language	Impressions	The Literature Experience	Merrill Linguistic Reading Program	Open Court Reading and Writing
A. DECODING INSTRUCTION	EGINNING REA	DING INSTRUCT	ION		
J. Sound/symbol relationships	:				
a. Explicit			1/6		6/6
b. Implicit	6/6	6/6	4/6	6/6	
s: Neither			1/6		
2. Phonemic awareness activities	6/6	6/6	2/6	1/6	6/6
3. Decoding strategy					
a. Explicit			1/6		6/6
b, Implicit		1/6	5/6	6/6	<u> </u>
c. Neither		5/6		_	
d. Blending taught explicitly					6/6
B. READING TEXT	г			<u> </u>	
1. Text characteristics		_		<u> </u>	_
a. Word lists and/or individual sentences				_	2/6
b. Connected text	6/6				
e. Both		6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6
d. Neither					
2. Relationship of instruction to text					
a: Observable relationship	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6
b. Observable phonics relationship				6/6	5/6
3. Mode of reading text					
a. Orally				 	+
b Stlently	<u>-</u>	 			
C. DOLE	. 6/6	6/6	4/6	6/6	6/6
			2/6		
d. Not specified 4. Activities to promote fluency			2/6		

^{*} Item must be related to text selection



PUBLISHER	Harcourt Brace Jovanovich	Harcourt Brace Jovanovich	Houghton Mifflin	SRA School Group (Merrill)	Open Court
PROGRAM NAME	Imagination: An Odyssey Through Language	Impressions	The Literature Experience	Merrill Linguistic Reading Program	Open Court Reading and Writing
	BEGINNING REAL	DING INSTRUCT	ION		
C. READING COMPREHENSION/WRITING					
*I. Activities prior to reading	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6
*2. Activities during reading			6/6	6/6	6/6
*3. Activities after reading	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6
a. Teacher-directed	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	5/6
b. Independent	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6
4. Comprehension skills/strategy instruction	6/6	5/6	6/6	6/6	5/6
5. Composing activities					
a. Related to text selection	6/6		1/6		
b, Independent of text selection		1/6			2/6
c. Both		5/6	5/6		4/6
4. Neither					

[•] Item must be related to text selection



PUBLISHER	Science Research Associates	Scott Foresman	Silver Burdett & Ginn
PROGRAM NAME	Reading Mastery	Scott Foresman Reading	World of Reading
BEGI	NNING READING INSTRUCTION	DN .	
A. DECODING INSTRUCTION			
1. Sound/symbol relationships			
a. Explicit	6/6		
b. Implicit c. Neither		6/6	6/6
c. Neither			
2. Phonemic awareness activities		4/6	5/6
3. Decoding strategy			
a. Explicit	6/6		
h, Implicit		6/6	6/6
c. Neither			
d. Blending taught explicitly	6/6		
B. READING TEXT			
1. Text characteristics			
			1/6
a. Word lists and/or individual sentences b. Connected text			
c, Both	6/6	6/6	
d. Neither			
2. Relationship of instruction to text			
a. Observable relationship	6/6	6/6	6/6
b. Observable phonics relationship	6/6		
3. Mode of reading text			
a, Orally			
b. Silently			
c; Both	6/6	6/6	6/6
d, Not specified			3,0
4. Activities to promote fluency	6/6		

^{*} Item must be related to text selection



PUBLISHER

	Science Research Associates	Scott Foresman	Silver Burdett & Ginn	
PROGRAM NAME	Reading Mastery	Scott Foresman Reading	World of Reading	
BEC	GINNING READING INSTRUCTION	ON	<u> </u>	
C. READING COMPREHENSION/WRITING	· .		<u>,</u>	
*1. Activities prior to reading	6/6	6/6	6/6	
*2. Activities during reading	6/6	6/6	6/6	
*3. Activities after reading	6/6	6/6	6/6	
a. Teacher directed	6/6	6/6	6/6	
b, Independent	6/6	6/6	6/6	
4. Comprehension skills/strategy instruction	6/6	6/6	5/6	
5. Composing activities				
a. Related to text selection	. ·	5/6	1/6	
b. Independent of text selection	<i>21</i>	1/6	2/6	
c. Both			2/6	
d. Neither			1/6	

NOTE: A sample consists of the activities related to a single text selection. The fraction represents the number of samples out of six that contains instructional activities related to the criterion.

[•] Item must be related to text selection



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Table 1.3—Content Analysis: Basal Reading Programs Second Grade

PUBLISHER	Addison- Wesley	Macmillan	Harcourt Brace Jovanovich	D.C. Heath	Harcourt Brace Jovanovich (HRW)
PROGRAM NAME	The Addison- Wesley Reading Program	Connections	HBJ Reading Program	Heath Reading	HRW Reading: Reading Today and Tomorrow
ВІ	EGINNING READ	ING INSTRUCT	ION		
A. DECODING INSTRUCTION I. Sound/symbol relationships			1	T	1
a. Explicit	4/6	3/6			2/6
b. Implicit		3/6	4/6	2/6	4/6
c Neither	2/6		2/6	4/6	
2. Decoding strategy					
a. Explicit	1/6	6/6			2/6
k Implicit	5/6		4/6	4/6	4/6
c. Neither			2/6	2/6	
B. READING TEXT		•		•	
L. Text characteristics					
a. Word lists and/or individual sentences					
b. Connected text					
c. Both	6/6	6/6	4/6	6/6	6/6
d. Neither					
2. Relationship of instruction to text					
a. Observable relationship	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6
b. Observable phonics relationship	6/6			1	
3. Mode of reading text	:	1			
s. Orally					
k, Silently	_	6/6			
c; Both	6/6	ļ		6/6	6/6
d. Not specified		<u> </u>	6/6		1
4. Activities to promote fluency		6/6	6/6	6/6	

[•] Item must be related to text selection



PUBLISHER	Addison- Wesley	Macmillan	Harcourt Brace Jovanovich	D.C. Heath	Harcourt Brace Jovanovich (HRW)
PROGRAM NAME	The Addison- Wesley Reading Program	Connections	HBJ Reading Program	Heath Reading	HRW Reading: Reading Today and Tomorrow
ВІ	EGINNING READ	ING INSTRUCTION	ON		
C. READING COMPREHENSION/WRITING					
*1. Activities prior to reading	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6
*2. Activities during reading	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6
*3. Activities after reading	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6
a. Teacher-directed	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6
b, independent	5/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6
4. Comprehension skills/strategy instruction	3/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6
5. Composing activities					
a. Related to text selection	2/6	2/6	1/6		4/6
b. Independent of text selection	1/6			1/6	1/6
c. Both	2/6	4/6	5/6	5/6	1/6
d, Neither	1/6				

^{*} Item must be related to text selection



PUBLISHER	Harcourt Brace Jovanovich	Harcourt Brace Jovanovich	Houghton Mifflin	SRA School Group (Merrill)	Open Court
PROGRAM NAME	Imagination: An Odyssey Through Language	Impressions	The Literature Experience	Merrill Linguistic Reading Program	Open Court Reading and Writing
В	EGINNING READI	NG INSTRUCTION	ON		-
A. DECODING INSTRUCTION		1		-	
1. Sound/symbol relationships					
s. Explicit			3/6		6/6
b. Implicit	6/6	6/6	1/6	6/6	
& Neither			2/6		
2. Decoding strategy					
a. Explicit					5/6
b, Implicit	6/6		6/6	6/6	
c. Neither		6/6			1/6
B. READING TEXT					
1. Text characteristics					
a. Word lists and/or individual sentences			3/6		
h. Connected text	6/6				
c, Both		6/6	3/6	6/6	6/6
d. Neither					
2. Relationship of instruction to text					
a. Observable relationship	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6
b, Observable phonics relationship				6/6	
3. Mode of reading text					
a. Orally					2/6
b, Silently			 		
c. Both	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	4/6
d. Not specified			 		1 7/0
4 Activities to promote fluency					

^{*} Item must be related to text selection



PUBLISHER	Harcourt Brace Jovanovich	Harcourt Brace Jovanovich	Houghton Mifflin	SRA School Group (Merrill)	Open Court
PROGRAM NAME	Imagination: An Odyssey Through Language	Impressions	The Literature Experience	Merrill Linguistic Reading Program	Open Court Reading and Writing
В	EGINNING READI	NG INSTRUCTION	ON O		
C. READING COMPREHENSION/WRITING					
*1. Activities prior to reading	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6
*2. Activities during reading			6/6	6/6	
*3. Activities after reading	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6
a. Teacher-directed	6/6	6/6	. 6/6	6/6	6/6
b. Independent	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6
4. Comprehension skills/strategy instruction	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6
5. Composing activities					
a. Related to text selection	6/6	1/6	1/6	3/6	
b, Independent of text selection					6/6
c. Both		4/6	5/6	3/6	
d. Neither		1/6			

NOTE: A sample consists of the activities related to a single text selection. The fraction represents the number of samples out of six that contains instructional activities related to the criterion.

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[•] Item must be related to text selection

PUBLISHER	Science Research Associates	Scott Foresman	Silver Burdett & Ginn World of Reading					
PROGRAM NAME	Reading Mastery	Scott Foresman Reading						
BEGINNING READING INSTRUCTION								
A. DECODING INSTRUCTION								
1. Sound/symbol relationships	_							
a, Explicit b. Implicit	6/6							
b, Implicit		6/6	6/6					
c. Neither								
2, Decoding strategy								
a, Explicit	6/6							
b. Implicit		6/6	6/6					
c. Neither								
B. READING TEXT								
1. Text characteristics								
a. Word lists and/or individual sentences								
b. Connected text								
b, Connected text c. Both	6/6	6/6	6/6					
d. Neither								
2. Relationship of instruction to text								
a. Observable relationship	6/6	6/6	6/6					
b. Observable phonics relationship	6/6							
3. Mode of reading text								
a, Orally								
b. Silently								
c Both	6/6	6/6	6/6					
d. Not specified								
4. Activities to promote fluency	6/6		1/6					

^{*} Item must be related to text selection



PUBLISHER	Science Research Associates	Scott Foresman	Silver Burdett & Ginn World of Reading	
PROGRAM NAME	Reading Mastery	Scott Foresman Reading		
BEG	GINNING READING INSTRUC	TION	<u> </u>	
C. READING COMPREHENSION/WRITING				
1. Activities prior to reading	6/6	6/6	6/6	
2. Activities during reading	6/6	6/6	6/6	
3. Activities after reading	6/6	6/6	6/6	
s. Teacher-directed	6/6	6/6	6/6	
b. Independent	6/6	6/6	6/6	
4. Comprehension skills/strategy instruction	6/6	6/6	6/6	
5. Composing activities				
a. Related to text selection			6/6	
b, independent of text selection				
c. Both		4/6	3/6	
d. Neither		•		

^{*} Item must be related to text selection



Table 1.4—Content Analysis: Basal Reading Programs Third Grade

PUBLISHER	Addison-Wesley	Macmillan	Harcourt Brace Jovanovich	D.C. Heath	Harcourt Brace Jovanovich (HRW)		
PROGRAM NAME	The Addison- Wesley Reading Program	Connections	HBJ Reading Program	Heath Reading	HRW Reading: Reading Today and Tomorrow		
REMEDIAL DECODING INSTRUCTION							
Tescher-directed introduction/review of decoding strategies		6/6	6/6	6/6	4/6		
Independent remedial seatwork available for decoding		6/6		6/6	4/6		
3. Recommendations for remedial fluency activities	_						
4. Recommendations for adjusting instruction based on student performance		6/6	6/6	6/6	4/6		

PUBLIS	SHER	Harcourt Brace Jovanovich	Harcourt Brace Jovanovich	Houghton Mifflin	SRA School Group (Merrill)	Open Court
PROGRAM NAME		Imagination: An Odyssey Through Language	Impressions	The Literature Experiences	Merrill Linguistic Reading Program	Open Court Reading and Writing
	R	REMEDIAL DECODI	NG INSTRUCTION	ON		
l.	Teacher-directed introduction/review of decoding strategies				6/6	3/6
2.	Independent remedial seatwork available for decoding				6/6	2/6
3.	Recommendations for remedial fluency activities					3/6
4	Recommendations for adjusting instruction based on student performance				6/6	3/6



Table 1.4—Content Analysis: Basal Reading Programs Third Grade—Continued

PUBLISHER	Science Research Associates	Scott Foresman	Silver Burdett & Ginn							
PROGRAM NAME	Reading Mastery	Scott Foresman Reading	World of Reading							
REMEDIAL CODING INSTRUCTION										
l. Teacher-directed introduction/review of decoding strategies	6/6	4/6	3/6							
Independent remedial seatwork available for decoding		2/6	3/6							
3. Recommendations for remedial fluency activities	6/6	2/6								
4. Recommendations for adjusting instruction based on student performance	6/6									

NOTE: A sample consists of the activities related to a single text selection. The fraction represents the number of samples out of six that contains instructional activities related to the criterion.



OTHER INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS

This category includes those reading programs that do not fall under the label of basal reading program. These programs differ in more ways than they are alike. Many are designed to be used either independently or in conjunction with other reading materials, but some are intended to be used only independently. Some are designed only as beginning reading programs, while others extend to the intermediate grades; some are based on a phonics approach to beginning reading instruction, and some are literature-based; some are structured, and others are not; some are long, and some are short.

The one feature shared by all of the programs in this category is that they include specific lessons. This feature was used to differentiate these programs from the many instructional approaches available that contain recommended activities but no specified lessons. (More about these approaches in the next section). Because of the wide variability of these programs, the content analysis had to be somewhat altered. All of the criteria applied to the kindergarten and first/second grade basal programs were applied to programs in this category. However, to apply the criteria fairly, entire programs were examined.

Programs were credited with including specific types of activities (e.g., phonemic awareness activities) if those activities appeared more than once in the program. Every attempt was made to determine that the activities were not isolated examples. Also, so many of these programs stated that they could be used as beginning reading or remedial reading instruction, a separate analysis of remedial recommendations was not conducted; in essence, use of the entire program would constitute the remediation plan.

Table 2 contains the content analysis for the other instructional reading programs. The programs are categorized as those that *can* be used in conjunction with other reading instructional materials or independently (C-1), and those that *must* be used with other instructional reading materials (C-2). Explanations of table entries can be found at the bottom of each table.



33 (3.5)

PUBLISHER	Alphaphonics Publications (Kite)	New Dimensions in Education	Pecci Educational Publishers	Developmental Learning Materials (DLM)	Science Research Associates	B.E.S.T. Publications
PROGRAM NAME	Alphaphonics/ Kite	Alpha Time	At Last! A Reading Method for Every Child!	Auditory Discrimination in Depth	Basic Reading Series	The B.E.S.T. Introductory Phonics Programs
CATEGORY	C-1	C-1	C-1	C-1	C-1	C-1
	EMERGE	NT LITERACY	Y INSTRUCTION			
L Suggestions for reading aloud to students	+	+	+		+	
2 Oral language activities	+	+	+		+	
1. Handwriting activities	+	+	+		+	+
4. Print awareness activities	+	_ +	+		+	
	BEGINN	ING READING	INSTRUCTION			
A. DECODING INSTRUCTION						
L Sound/symbol relationships						
a. Explicit				+		+
b. Implicit	+					
c. Both		+	+			
d. Neither					+	
2. Phonemic awareness activities	+	+	+	+	+	+
3. Decoding strategy						
a. Explicit	+	+		+		+
b. Implicit			+		+	
c. Neither						
d. Blending raught explicitly		+		+	<u> </u>	+
B. READING TEXT	T					
1. Text characteristics						
a. Word lists and/or individual sentences	+	_	+	+		
h. Connected text						
c. Both					+	+
d. Neither		+				

NOTE: C-1 can be used with other instructional material
C-2 must be used with other instructional material

indicates activities present in the program

item must be related to text selection



PUBLISHER	Aiphaphonics Publications (Kite)	New Dimensions in Education	Pecci Educational Publishers	Developmental Learning Materials (DLM)	Science Research Associates	B.E.S.T. Publications
PROGRAM NAME	Alphaphonics/ Kite	Alpha Time	At Last! A Reading Method for Every Child!	Auditory Discrimination in Depth	Basic Reading Series	The B.E.S.T. Introductory Phonics Programs
CATEGORY	C-1	C-1	C-1	C-1	C-1	C-1
B. READING TEXT (continued)						
2. Relationship of instruction to text						
a. Observable relationship					+ _	+
b. Observable phonics relationship					+	+
3. Mode of reading text			_			
a. Orally			+	+		
b. Silently				_		
c. Both					+	+
d. Not specified						
4. Activities to promote fluency			+		+	+
C. READING COMPREHENSION	.00.1					_
*1. Activities prior to reading		_			+	
*2. Activities during reading					+	
*3. Activities after reading		<u> </u>			+	+
a. Teacher-directed					+	+
b. Independent					+	+
4. Comprehension skills/strategy instruction						
5. Composing activities						
a. Related to text selection	_	1			<u> </u>	
b. Independent of text selection		+	+			
c. Both						
d. Neither					+	+

NOTE: C-1 can be used with other instructional material

C-2 must be used with other instructional material

indicates activities present in the program

* item must be related to text selection



PUBLISHER	Scholastic	Metra-Summerhays	Educators Publishing Service	Paula Di Educational Enterprises	American Guidance Services						
PROGRAM NAME	Bridges	Companion	Explode the Code	The Golden Key to Reading	High Hat						
CATEGORY	C-1	C-2	C-1	C-1	C-1						
EMERGENT LITERACY INSTRUCTION											
1. Suggestions for reading aloud to students	+	+			+						
2. Oral language activities	+	+		+	+						
3. Handwriting activities	+	+	+	+	+						
C Print awareness activities		+									
	BEGINNIN	IG READING INSTRUC	TION								
A. DECODING INSTRUCTION											
L Sound/symbol relationships											
a. Explicit		+	+	+							
h. implicit											
c. Both					+						
é. Nelher	+										
2. Passende awareness activities		+	+	+	+						
3. Deceding strategy											
a Esplicis		+	+	+	+						
b. Implicit											
c. Nekhar	+										
d. Blending taught explicitly		+		+	+						
B. READING TEXT				_							
1. Test characteristics											
s. Ward lists and/or individual sentences			+								
i, Connected text	+										
c, Beth		+		+	+						
d. Neither											

NOTE: C-1 can be used with other instructional material

C-2 must be used with other instructional material

indicates activities present in the program item must be related to text selection



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PUBLISHER	Scholastic	Metra-Summerhays	Educators Publishing Service	Paula Di Educational Enterprises	American Guidance Services
PROGRAM NAME	Bridges	Companion	Explode the Code	The Golden Key to Reading	High Hat
CATEGORY	C-1	C-2	C-1	C-1	C-1
B. Reading Text (continued)					_
2. Relationship of instruction to text					
a. Observable relationship	+	+	+	+	+
6. Observable phonics relationship		+	+	+	+
1 Mode of reading text		<u> </u>			
a Onlly					+
b. Silently					_
c. Both	+	+		+	
d. Not specified			+		
4. Activities to promote fluency		+			+
C. READING COMPREHENSION	_				
*1. Activities prior to reading	+	+		+	
*2. Activities during reading	+				
*3. Activities after reading	+	+		+	+
a. Teacher-directed	+	+		+	+
b. Independent	+	+			+
4. Comprehension skills/strategy instruction	+	+			
5. Composing activities					
s. Related to text selection		+		+	
b. Independent of text selection					
e. Both	+				
d. Neither					+

NOTE: C-1 can be used with other instructional material
C-2 must be used with other instructional material

indicates activities present in the program

item must be related to text selection



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PUBLISHER	American Guidance	Clarence L. Barnhart, Inc.	Rigby	Modern Curriculum Press	McQueen Publishing
PROGRAM NAME	Integrated Total Language	Let's Read	Literacy 2000	MCP Phonics	McQueen Intergated Phonics & Language Arts
CATEGORY	C-1	C-1	C-1	C-1	C-1
	EMERGENT LITER	ACY INSTRUCTIO	N		
1, Suggestions for reading aloud to students	+	+	+	+	+
2 Oral language activities	+	+	+		+
3. Handwriting activities	+	+	+	+	+
4. Print awareness activities	+	+	+	+	
	BEGINNING READ	ING INSTRUCTIO	N		
A. DECODING INSTRUCTION					
1. Sound/symbol relationships					
s. Explicit	+			+	+
b. Implicit			+		
c. Both		+			
d. Neither					
2. Phonomic awareness activities	+		+	+	+
3. Decoding strategy					
a. Explicit	+			+	+
b. Implicit		+	+		
c. Neither					
d. Blending taught explicitly	+				+
B. READING TEXT					
1. Text characteristics					
a. Word lists and/or individual sentences	+			+	
h. Connected text			+		
c. Both		+			+
d. Neither					

NOTE: C-1 can be used with other instructional material

C-2 must be used with other instructional material

+ indicates activities present in the program

• item must be related to text selection



PUBLISHER	American Guidance	Clarence L. Barnhart, Inc.	Rigby	Modern Curriculum Press	McQueen Publishing
PROGRAM NAME	Integrated Total Language	Let's Read	Literacy 2000	MCP Phonics	McQueer. Intergated Phonics & Language Arts
CATEGORY	C-1	C-1	C-1	C-1	C-1
B. Reading Text (continued)					
2. Relationship of instruction to text					
a. Observable relationship	+	+	+	+	+
b: Observable phonics relationship	+	+ _		+	+
3. Mode of reading text					
a. Orally	+				+
b. Silently		+			
c Both			+	+	
d. Not specified		_		_	
4 Activities to promote fluency		+	+		+
C. READING COMPREHENSION	_	_		_	<u>_</u>
*1. Activities prior to reading		+	+		+
*2. Activities during reading			+		
*3. Activities after reading		+	+		+
a. Teacher-directed		+	+	ļ	+
h. Independent			+		+
4 Comprehension skills/strategy instruction	+		+		+
5. Composing activities					
a. Related to test selection				•	
b. Independent of text selection	+			+	
c. Both			+		+
d. Neither		+			

NOTE: C-1 can be used with other instructional material
C-2 must be used with other instructional material

indicates activities present in the program

item must be related to text selection



PUBLISHER	Educators Publishing Service	SRA School Group (Barnell Loft)	Dorbooks	Steck-Vaughn	International Learnings Systems
PROGRAM NAME	Multi-Sensory Teaching Approach	Pathways to Literacy	Phonics Pathways	Reading Links	Sing, Spell, Read, & Write
CATEGORY	C-1	C-2	C-1	C-1	C-1
	EMERGENT LITERA	CY INSTRUCTION			
L Suggestions for reading aloud to students	+	+	+	+	
2. Oral language activities	+	+	+	+	
3. Handwriting activities	+		+	+	+
4. Print awareness activities		+		+	+
A. DECODING INSTRUCTIONS	BEGINNING READI	NG INSTRUCTION			
L Sound/symbol relationships					
a. Explicit	+		+	+	+
b. Implicit		+			
c, Both					
d. Neither					
2. Phonemic awareness activities	+	+		+	+
3. Decoding strategy					
a. Explicit	_ +		+		+
b. Implicit		+		+	
c. Neither					
d. Blending taught explicitly	+		+		+
B. READING TEXT				·,	
1. Test characteristics					
a. Word lists and/or individual sentences					
b. Connected text					
c. Both	+	+	+	+	+
d. Neither					
2. Relationship of instruction to text					
a. Observable relationship	+	+	+	+	+
b. Observable phonics relationship	+		+		+

NOTE: C-1 can be used with other instructional material

C-2 must be used with other instructional material

indicates activities present in the program

item must be related to text selection



PUBLISHER	Educators Publishing Service	SRA School Group (Barnell Loft)	Dorbooks	Steck-Vaughn	International Learnings Systems
PROGRAM NAME	Multi-Sensory Teaching Approach	Pathways to Literacy	Phonics Pathways	Reading Links	Sing, Spell, Read, & Write
CATEGORY	C-1	C-2	C-1	C-1	C-1
B. Reading Text (continued)					
3. Mode of reading text					
a: Orally	+				+
k. Silendy					
c. Both	+	+		+	
d. Not specified			+		
4. Activities to promote fluency	+	<u> </u>	+		
C. READING COMPREHENSION					
*1. Activities prior to reading	+	+		+	+
*2. Activities during reading	+			+ -	
*3. Activities after reading	+	+		+	+
a. Teacher-directed	+	+		+	
b. Independent	+	+		+	+
4. Comprehension skills/strategy instruction	+				
5. Composing activities					
a. Related to test selection					ļ
b. Independent of text selection					
t, Both		+		+	
d. Neither	+	ļ	+		+

NOTE: C-1 can be used with other instructional material

C-2 must be used with other instructional material

indicates activities present in the program

item must be related to text selection



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PUBLISHER	Edmark Corporation	Steck-Vaughn	Stevenson Learning Skills	The Wright Group	Goodyear Publishing (Scott Foresman)
PROGRAM NAME	Sounder	Steck-Vaughn Phonics	The Stevenson Language Skill Program	The Story Box	Success in Reading & Writing
CATEGORY	C-1	C-1	C-1	C-1	C-2
EM	1ERGENT LITEI	RACY INSTRUCTION	ON		
I. Suggestions for reading aloud to students		+	+	+	+
2. Oral language activities		+	+	+	+
3. Handwriting activities	+	+	+	+	+
4. Print awareness activities		+		+	+
A. DECODING INSTRUCTION	EGINNING REAI	DING INSTRUCTION)N		
L Sound/symbol relationships					,
a. Explicia	+	+			
b. Implicit			_		+
c. Both			+		
d. Neither				+	
2. Phonesiic awareness activities	+	+	+	+	+
3. Decoding strategy					
a. Explicit	+	+	+		
b. Implicit				+	+
c. Neither					
d. Flending taught explicitly	+		+		
B. READING TEXT					
1. Text characteristics					
a. Word lists and/or individual sentences					
b. Connected text				+	
e. Both	+	+	+		+
d. Neither					

NOTE: C-1 can be used with other instructional material

C-2 must be used with other instructional material

+ indicates activities present in the program

ilem must be related to text selection



PUBLISHER	Edmark Corporation	Steck-Vaughn	Stevenson Learning Skills	The Wright Group	Goodyear Publishing (Scott Foresman)
PROGRAM NAME	Sounder	Steck-Vaughn Phonics	The Stevenson Language Skill Program	The Story Box	Success in Reading & Writing
CATEGORY	C-1	C-1	C-1	C-1	C-2
B. READING TEXT (continued)					
2. Relationship of instruction to text					
a. Observable relationship	+	+	+		+
h. Observable phonics relationship	+	+	+		
3. Mode of reading text					
a. Orally					
b. Silently					
c. Both	+	+	+	+	+
d. Not specified					
4. Activities to promote fluency	+		+		
C. READING COMPREHENSION					
*1. Activities prior to reading		+	+	+	+
*2 Activities during reading	_			+	+
*3. Activities after reading	+	+	+	+	+
a. Teacher-directed	+	+	+	+	+
b. Independent	+	+	+		+
4. Comprehension skills/strategy instruction			+	+	+
5. Composing activities					
a. Related to text selection	+				
h. Independent of text selection		+			
c. Both			+	+	+
d. Neither					

NOTE: C-1 can be used with other instructional material

C-2 must be used with other instructional material

indicates activities present in the program

• item must be related to text selection



PUBLISHER		Developmental Learning Materials	University of Chicago Press	Total Reading	Yak Corporation						
PROGRAM NAME		Swain Beginning Reading	Teaching All Children to Read	Total Reading	Yak Phonics						
CATEGORY		C-1	C-2	C-1	C-1						
EMERGENT LITERACY INSTRUCTION											
1, Suggestions for reading aloud to students		+		+	+						
2. Oral language activities		+	+	+	+						
3. Handwriting activities		+	+	+	+						
4. Print awareness activities		+		+							
BEGINNING READING INSTRUCTION A. DECODING INSTRUCTION											
1. Sound/symbol relationships											
a. Explicit		+	+	+	+						
k. Implicit											
c. Both											
d. Neither											
2. Phonemic awareness activities		·	+	+	+						
3. Decoding strategy											
a. Explicit		+	+	+							
b. Implicit					+						
c. Neither											
d. Blending taught explicitly		+	+	+	•						
B. READING TEXT											
1. Test characteristics											
a. Word lists and/or individual sentences		+	+		+						
k. Connected text											
c. Both				+							
d. Neither											
2. Relationship of instruction to text											
a. Observable relationship		+		+							
b. Observable phonics relationship		+		+							

NOTE: C-1 can be used with other instructional material

C-2 must be used with other instructional material indicates activities present in the program item must be related to text selection



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PUBLISHER	Developmental Learning Materials	University of Chicago Press	Total Reading	Yak Corporation	
PROGRAM NAME	Swain Beginning Reading	Teaching All Children to Read	Total Reading	Yak Phonics	
CATEGORY	C-1	C-2	C-1	C-1	
B. Reading Text (continued)					
3. Mode of reading text					
a. Orally	. +	+		+	
b. Silently					
c Both			+ _		
d. Not specified					
4. Activities to promote fluency	+	+			
C. READING COMPREHENSION			_		
*1. Activities prior to reading			+		
*2. Activities during reading			+		
*3. Activities after reading	+		+ _		
a. Teacher-directed	+		+	<u> </u>	
b. Independent	+		+		
4. Comprehension skills/strategy instruction	+		+ _		
5. Composing activities					
a. Related to text selection					
b. Independent of text selection	+				
c. Beth			+	<u> </u>	
d: Neither		+		1	

NOTE: C-1 can be used with other instructional material
C-2 must be used with other instructional material

indicates activities present in the program

item must be related to text selection

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INSTRUCTIONAL APPROACHES

Along with basal reading programs and the other instructional programs, teachers use a category of instructional materials that have been labeled here as *instructional approaches*. Materials in this category include books or manuals that describe in detail types of activities that should be included in beginning reading instruction. The teacher is to design and sequence those activities to accommodate the materials available in the classroom and the interests of the students.

The approaches described in this section represent a range of educational philosophies (i.e., phonics approaches, whole language approaches, and integrated approaches). Because no lessons exist in these materials, the approaches were examined for the extent to which instructional recommendations addressing the specific evaluation item were included and/or if sample activities were provided. A brief paragraph describing the specific instructional approach follows each evaluation.

The only characteristic the approaches listed in this section have in common is that they all describe a method for teaching beginning reading. Some of these approaches (Bookshelf, Discovery Phonics) include books for students to read accompanied by a resource guide for teachers containing suggested activities; some include very detailed descriptions for teachers on how to construct lessons (ECRI, Spelling & Reading with Riggs); some consist of multiple programs (Success for All). Most of these approaches require the use of additional commercially available or teacher-made materials. The authors of many of the approaches recommend that teachers attend training workshops prior to implementing their approach. All of the manuals examined for this report provide teachers with a structure and method for constructing their own reading programs.

Table 3 contains the content analysis for instructional approaches. In this table, activities in the program are designated with **R** if the activities are *recommended* in the manual provided or **S** if *sample* activities are provided. A plus sign (+) is used to designate the presence (or absence) of a specific text characteristic. Explanations of table entries are found at the bottom of each of the tables.



DESCRIPTIONS OF INSTRUCTIONAL APPROACHES

The Baratta-Lorton Reading Program (Dekodiphukan) - This approach is designed as an introduction to both reading and writing. The students are taught to identify 44 individual sounds by associating those sounds with pictures. The sound pictures are also used to teach students to blend sounds into words. The teacher's manual provides detailed instructions on the sequence of introducing sounds in addition to various writing and center-based activities. This approach can be used with beginning readers as well as with remedial students.

Bookshelf - This approach is based on a whole language approach to literacy instruction. It includes a broad range of both fiction and non-fiction books. A Teachers Resource Book that suggests activities for integrating reading and writing is provided for each grade level. **Bookshelf** is available for grades K, 1, and 2.

Discovery Phonics - The materials used in this approach are designed to provide decoding instruction within the context of meaningful literature. Through the use of predictable stories (that appear in big and little books and on cassette tapes), students are taught sound/symbol correspondences and then are given opportunities to generalize their knowledge of sounds to the writing process. The teacher's guide includes a variety of activities written by teachers across the country. The program can be used independently or as a supplement to other reading instructional materials.

Exemplary Center for Reading Instruction (ECRI) - This approach is an inservice program for teachers who teach reading and language arts to students of all ability levels. Teachers are given explicit training in how to design effective instruction in word recognition, comprehension, writing, and study skills (among other topics) using both literature and expository text. A particular emphasis is placed on developing effective monitoring and management systems.

McOmber Reading Package - This phonics-based approach to beginning reading instruction includes 52 short storybooks that introduce phonics sounds and blends in a specified sequence. The books are written on a beginner's level, but can be used with older students and even with adults who are just learning to read. A manual entitled How to Teach Phonetic Reading provides specific recommendations and sample activities to teachers or parents on how to teach reading using these materials.

A Multisensory Approach to Language Arts (Slingerland) - This approach is designed primarily for use with children who have developmental delays or are otherwise at risk for failure in school. The approach includes instruction in both reading and writing. Teachers are encouraged to attend training workshops prior to implementing the program. Students are taught explicit strategies for decoding that are to be applied to other reading materials (basal series, library books, etc.). Sample instructional activities are included in the teacher's manual.

Recipe for Reading - This book outlines a structured, phonics-based approach for teaching beginning reading to children of all ages, including those with learning disabilities. The manual serves as a guide for planning an instructional sequence that represents approximately one year of classwork. The manual also provides an example of a daily lesson plan.



DESCRIPTIONS OF INSTRUCTIONAL APPROACHES

Success for All - This is a school-wide program that was designed with the goal of preventing academic failure. The elements include tutoring, parental involvement, and comprehensive inservice training. The reading component consists of several programs. In kindergarten and first grade, the program emphasizes the development of language skills with the use of Story Telling and Retelling (STaR) and Peabody Language Development Kits. Oral and written composition are also introduced at this level. Beginning Reading, a phonics-based introduction to reading is introduced in the second semester of kindergarten. When students reach the primer level, they use a form of Cooperative Integrated Reading and Composition (CIRC).

Spelling & Reading with Riggs - This program is an adaptation and extension of The Writing Road to Reading (based on the Spaulding Method). The manual is designed to be used in conjunction with the Writing Road to Reading, and is suitable for the instruction of primary ESL and remedial students as well as general education students. A comprehensive manual outlines procedures for preparing daily lesson plans, provides examples of recommended instructional activities and specifies a scope and sequence for the first year of instruction. The manual also outlines specific procedures for evaluating both teacher and student performance. This approach uses an explicit phonics method to teach reading, handwriting and spelling skills.

Words in Color - This approach to reading relies on a system of color coding vowel and consonant sounds, vowel digraphs, and consonant blends. Words in Color introduces students to both reading and writing in an instructional sequence that includes first identifying the sound for a given symbol (designated by a specific color) and then eventually writing that symbol. The program contains 21 charts representing 47 sounds of the American English language (represented by 47 different shades of color). This approach is recommended for beginning readers of all ages.

The Writing Road to Reading - This phonics-based approach, commonly referred to as the Spaulding Method, is designed to teach students to read through listening, speaking, writing, and reading. Students are taught 70 phonograms; once they have learned to identify the first 54 phonograms, they are taught to apply that knowledge to spelling. Specified procedures for teaching students how to write letters are also provided.

Zoo-phonics - This is a developmental program designed for children in kindergarten through first grade or for students of all ages receiving special education. The program can be used to complete and support whatever reading system the student is using. The letters of the alphabet are taught in conjunction with a "body signal," giving the student the opportunity to manipulate and "act out" the alphabet. The configuration of the letters is remembered in association with a picture of an animal. Students are taught to blend sounds/symbols into words. Among other materials, the Zoo-phonics kit includes a teacher's manual that provides initial steps for teaching sound signals as well as suggestions for more advanced activities. Three controlled vocabulary readers, accompanying comprehension questions, and suggestions for related activities are also provided.



Table 3—Content Analysis: **Instructional Approaches**

PUBLISHER	Center for Innovation in Education	Scholastic	Modern Curriculum Press	Cove Publishers	Art City Publishing Company	Educators Publishing Service	
PROGRAM NAME	The Baratta- Lorton Program (Dekodiphukan)	Bookshelf	Discovery Phonics	Exemplary Center for Reading Instruction † (ECRI)	McOmber Reading Package	A Multisensory Approach to Language Arts (Slingerland)	
A. DECODING INSTRUCTION							
1. Sound/symbol relationships							
a. Explicit	S			S	s	S	
b. Implicit			s				
c. Both							
d. Neiher			_				
2. Phonemic awareness activities	S		S		R	S	
3. Decoding strategy				_			
3. Decoding strategy a. Explicit	S			s	s	S	
S Ampacta						<u> </u>	
c. Neither				<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
d. Blending taught explicitly	S			S	S	S	
B. READING TEXT							
1. Text characteristics					<u> </u>		
a. Word lists and/or individual sentences					ļ		
b, Connected text		S	S				
e: Both	3			S	s		
d, Neither					ļ	<u> </u>	
2. Relationship of instruction to text							
a. Observable relationship	+		+	+	+_	<u> </u>	
b. Observable phonics relationship	+				+		

NOTE: S refers to sample provided

R refers to general recommendation + indicates activities present in the program

* item must be related to text selection

+ includes the Start Reading Program



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Table 3—Content Analysis: Instructional Approaches—Continued

PUBLISHER	Center for Innovation in Education	Scholastic	Modern Curriculum Press	Cove Publishers	Art City Publishing Company	Educators Publishing Service
PROGRAM NAME	The Baratta- Lorton Program (Dekodiphukan)	Bookshelf	Discovery Phonics	Exemplary Center for Reading Instruction † (ECRI)	McOmber Reading Package	A Multisensory Approach to Language Arts (Slingerland)
B. Reading Text (Continue)				- ··		
3. Mode of reading text						
a. Orally						
b. Silently						
c. Both	R	R	R	R	+	R
d. Not specified			1			
4. Activities to promote fluency				R	+	R
C. READING COMPREHENSION						
*1. Activities prior to reading		s	s	s	R	
*2. Activities during reading		s	S		R	
*3. Activities after reading		s	s	s	R	
a. Teacher-directed			s	s	R	
b. Independent		s	s	s	R	
4. Comprehension skills/strategy instruction		s	s	s	R	R
5. Composing activities						
a. Related to text selection				s		
b. Independent of text selection	S					
c. Both		s	s		R	
d. Neither						

- NOTE: S refers to sample provided
 - R refers to general recommendation
 - + indicates activities present in the program
 - item must be related to text selection
 - † includes the Start Reading Program

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Table 3—Content Analysis: Instructional Approaches—Continued

PUBLISHER	Educators Publishing Service	K & M Publishing	Educational Research Service	Educational Solutions	Quill William Morrow	Zoo-phonics
PROGRAM NAME	Recipe for Reading	Spelling & Reading with Riggs ‡	Success for All	Words in Color	The Writing Road to Reading	Zoo-phonics
A. DECODING INSTRUCTION						
1. Sound/symbol relationships						
s, Explicit	S	S	S	R	s	R
b. Implicit				_		
c. Both						
e: Both d. Neither						
2. Phonemic awareness activities	S	R	S		s	R
3. Decoding strategy			_			
Lexplicit	s	s	S	R	S	R
b. Implicit						
ç. Neither						
d. Blending taught explicitly	s	s	s	R	s	R
B. READING TEXT						
1. Text characteristics				_		
a. Word lists and/or individual sentences					s	
b, Connected text					R	
c. Both d. Neither	S		S	S		s
d. Neither		+				
2. Relationship of instruction to text						
a. Observable relationship	+		+	+	+ _	+
b. Observable phonics relationship			+	+	+	+

NOTE: S refers to sample provided

R refers to general recommendation

+ indicates activities present in the program

• item must be related to text selection

‡ to be used in conjunction with The Writing Road to Reading

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Table 3—Content Analysis: Instructional Approaches—Continued

PUBLISHER	Educators Publishing Service	K & M Publishing	Educational Research Service	Educational Solutions	Quill William Morrow	Zoo-phonics
PROGRAM NAME	Recipe for Reading	Spelling & Reading with Riggs ‡	Success for All	Words in Color	The Writing Road to Reading	Zoo-phonics
B. Reading Text (continued)			-			
3. Mode of reading text						
a. Orally		R			+	
h. Silently c. Both						
- 2017 - 2009 (2017) - 1011 - 1014 (1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	R		+	+		+
d. Not specified						
4. Activities to promote fluency	R	R	+			+
C. READING COMPREHENSION						
*1. Activities prior to reading	S		s			
*2. Activities during reading	s		s			
*3. Activities after reading		R	s		R	s
a. Teacher-directed	S		s			s
b. Independent	S		s			R
4. Comprehension skills/strategy instruction	s	R	s			
5. Composing activities						
a. Related to text selection						R
b. Independent of text selection						
c. Both	S	R	s	R	R	
d. Neither						

NOTE: S refers to sample provided

R refers to general recommendation

+ indicates activities present in the program

• item must be related to text selection

‡ to be used in conjunction with The Writing Road to Reading

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Chapter IV

Cost Analysis

How much do the programs cost?

The contract for this report specified that a cost analysis for each program included in the evaluation be computed. The cost analysis contains the average cost per pupil for each core program component, and the average cost per pupil of the entire reading program, up to and including grade three. The average cost per pupil for materials is based on a classroom of 30 students. In the tables that follow, costs were computed by:

- 1. determining the core components for each program;
- 2. listing the average cost per pupil of teacher materials;
- 3. listing the average cost per pupil of student materials including both student workbooks and textbooks;
- 4. totaling the costs of teacher and student materials specified for kindergarten-Grade 3 to determine the average cost of entire program, up to and including Grade 3;
- 5. totaling the cost of those materials that are considered to be consumable, that is, used only once (e.g., student workbooks).

It should be noted that "core" components refer to those program components that are required for a new implementation of the program. The listing of core components was determined first by examining publisher catalogs and then confirmed by contacting the publishers. Many of the programs offer supplementary materials designed to accompany the core program components. However, the supplementary materials were not included in either the cost or content analyses.

On the following page is an example of the cost analysis format with an explanation for each entry.



EXAMPLE:

1. (title)

2. Publisher:	8. Avg. 6. cost 5. Grade 7. per Copyright Level Program Components pupil
3. Author(s):	
4. (Prices from)	Average cost per pupil for entire program

- 1. Title of the program
- 2. Name, address, and phone number of publisher
- 3. Author(s)
- 4. Source of cost information
- 5. Copyright taken from actual materials
- 6. Approximate grade level
- 7. Components required for implementation; does not include supplementary or enrichment materials
- 8. Average cost per pupil calculated by dividing designated price by 30, an estimated number of students per class.
- 9. Average total cost of core components per pupil including both consumable and non-consumable components; estimated start-up costs for first year implementation.
- 10. Total of consumable costs; an estimate of costs necessary for continued implementation.



^{* =} Consumable

Table 4. Cost Analysis: Basal Reading Programs

Basal reading programs included:

The Addison-Wesley Reading Program
Connections
HBJ Imagination: An Odyssey Through Language
HBJ Reading Program
Heath Reading
HRW Reading: Reading Today and Tomorrow
Impressions
The Literature Experience
Merrill Linguistic Reading Program
Open Court Reading and Writing
Reading Mastery
Scott Foresman Reading
World of Reading



THE ADDISON-WESLEY READING PROGRAM

Publisher:	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
Addison-Wesley One Jacob Way Reading, MA 01867 (800) 548-4885	1982	K P-P	Kindergarten Happily EverAfter Kit Meet the SuperKids TE Meet the SuperKids SB	6.50 1.96 8.64
Author(s): Pleasant T. Rowland		P	First Grade SuperKids Club	1.96 *5.91
(Prices from 1901 estates)		1.1	Adventures of the SuperKids TE Adventures of the SuperKids SB	1.99 10.56
(Prices from 1991 catalog)		1.2	Adventures of the SuperKids (set of 6) WB More Adventures of the SuperKids TE More Adventures of the SuperKids SB More Adventures of the SuperKids (set of 2) WB	*7.47 1.57 11.28 *5.16
		2.1	Second Grade The Nitty Gritty Rather Pretty City (1st-12th Streets) TE	1.28
		2.2	1st-12th Streets SB 1st-12th Streets WB 1st-12th Streets WBTE	12.33 *5.04 .20
			The Nitty Gritty Rather Pretty City (13th-24th Streets) TE 13th-24th Streets SB 13th-24th Streets WB	1.18 12.33 *5.04
			13th-24th Streets WBTE	.20
		3.1	Third Grade The Dictopedia A-L TE The Dictopedia A-L	1.70 13.23 .22 *5.19
			The Dictopedia A-L Writers Skills Book WBTE	.22
		3.2	The Dictopedia M-Z TE	*5.19 1.70
			The Dictopedia M-Z SB The Dictopedia M-Z WBTE	13.23 .22
			The Dictopedia M-Z	*5.19 .22
			The Dictopedia M-Z WBTE The Dictopedia M-Z WB	*5.19
	Average	cost pe	r pupil for entire program	152.10/*49.38



CONNECTIONS

Publisher:	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
MacMillan			Kindergarten	
866 Third Avenue	1988	K	Once Upon A Time Kit TE	27.75
4th Floor	1991	K-R	Getting Started TE	.54
School Division			Getting Started SB	9.39
New York, NY 10022			Getting Started WBTE	.30
(212) 702-3197			Getting Started	*5.97
	1991	R	I Think I Can TE	.55
A 41 (A)			I Think I Can SB	9.39
Author(s):	1		I Think I Can WBTE	.30
Virginia A. Arnold Carl B. Smith			I Think I Can WB	*5.97
James Flood			First Grade	
Diane Lapp	1991	PP1-PP3	Close to Home/Stepping Out/Moving On TE	1.21
	:		Close to Home	8.25
			Stepping Out SB	8.25
(Prices from 1992 catalog)			Moving On SB	8.25
			Close to Home/Stepping Out/Moving On WBTE	.48 *6.51
			Close to Home/Stepping Out/Moving On WB	.30
			Close to Home/Stepping Out/Moving On WBTE	.50 *5.97
	1991	P	Close to Home/Stepping Out/Moving On WB Taking Time TE	.91
	1991	r	Taking Time SB	16.65
			Taking Time WBTE	.43
			Taking Time	*5.64
			Taking Time WBTE	.30
			Taking Time	*5.97
	1991	1	Look Again TE	1.05
			Look Again SB	17.82
			Look Again WBTE	.43
			Look Again WB	*5.64
	ŀ		Look Again WBTE	.30
			Look Again WB	*5.97
	1000		Second Grade	1.06
	1989	2-1	Bit By Bit TE	1.06
			Bit By Bit	19.65 .43
	l .		Bit By Bit	.4 <i>3</i> *5.64
			Bit By Bit	.29
			Bit By Bit	*6.33
	1991	2-2	Friends Aloft TE	1.06
	1771	L-L	Friends Aloft	19.65
			Friends Aloft WBTE	.43
			Friends Aloft WB	*5.64
			Friends Aloft WBTE	.29
			Friends Aloft WB	*6.33



CONNECTIONS—Continued

Publisher:	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
MacMillan			Third Grade	
866 Third Avenue	1989	3-1	Adventuring TE	1.10
4th Floor			Adventuring SB	20.46
School Division			Adventuring WBTE	.43
New York, NY 10022			Adventuring	*5.64
(212) 702-3197			Adventuring WBTE	.29
			Adventuring	*6.33
	1989	3-2	Observing TE	1.10
Author(s):			Observing SB	20.46
Virginia A. Arnold			Observing WBTE	.43
Carl B. Smith			Observing WB	*5.64
James Flood			Observing WBTE	.29
Diane Lapp			Observing	*6.33
(Prices from 1992 catalog)	Average cos	t per pup	il for entire program	295.79/*95.52



HBJ READING PROGRAM

Publisher:	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Orlando, FL 32887 (800) CALL-HBJ	1989	к	Kindergarten Butterflies Kit TE	17.00
		K-R	Kites TE Kites SB	1.45 8.40
Author(s): Bernice E. Cullihan			Kites Resource Bank TE	3.90 1.45
Nancy L. Roser W. Dorsey Hammond		R	Rainbows Resource Bank SB	8.40 3.90
Roger C. Farr Dorothy S. Strickland			First Grade	4.00
Dolothy O. Strictmand		PP1	New Friends TE New Friends SB	1.00 6.75
(Prices from 1992 catalog)		PP2	New Friends Resource Bank Mortimer Frog	7.60 1.00
			Mortimer Frog SB Mortimer Frog Resource Bank	6.75 7.60
		PP3	Mr. Fig TE Mr. Fig	1.00 6.75
		P	Mr Fig Resource Bank	7.60 1.43
			Ribbons Resource Bank	14.55 7.60
		1	Sandcastles TE Sandcastles SB	1.55 14.97
			Sandcastles Resource Bank	7.60
	İ	2-1	Second Grade Weathervanes TE	1.79
	Ī		Weathervanes Resource Bank SB	16.50 7.60
		2-2	Windmills TE Windmills SB	1.79 16.50
			Windmills Resource Bank	7.60
		3-1	Third Grade Celebrations TE	1.92
			Celebrations SB Celebrations Resource Bank	17.76 7.60

Workbooks classified as supplemental instructional components in teacher's guide. Not counted in analysis.

Average cost per pupil for entire program

UNGRD = Ungraded; * = Consumable; TE = Teacher's Edition; SB = Student Book; WBTE = Workbook Teacher's Edition, WB = Workbook.

3-2



Fanfares TE

Fanfares SB

Fanfares Resource Bank

1.92

17.76

7.60

244.59/*0.0

HEATH READING

		Grade	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
Publisher:	Copyright	LEVEI	Trogram Components	— per papa
D. C. Heath	1991		<u>Kindergarten</u>	
125 Spring Street		K	The Cat and the Fiddle TE	1.00
Lexington, MA 02173 (800)235-3565			The Cat and the Fiddle SB	*6.50
			First Grade	
			Teacher's Editions for Levels R through PP3 TE	1.77
Author(s):		R	The Mouse in the House SB	7.95
Donna Alvermann	1	PP1	Yellow Fish, Blue Fish SB	7.10
Connie A. Bridge			Yellow Fish, Blue Fish WBTE	.18
Barbara A. Schmidt			Yellow Fish, Blue Fish WB	*3.50
Lynden W. Searfoss		PP2	My Friends the Frogs SB	7.10
Peter Winograd			My Friends the Frogs WBTE	.18
Scott G. Paris			My Friends the Frogs WB	*3.50
Bertram Bruce	Į.	PP3	Grab That Dog! SB	7.10
Maureen Priestly-Romero			Grab That Dog! WBTE	.18
Richard P. Santeusanto			Grab That Dog! WB	*3.50
Norma Goonen		P	Little Duck Dance TE	1.83
Sharon Kossack			Little Duck Dance SB	15.00
			Little Duck Dance WBTE	.28
(Prices from 1992 catalog)	i		Little Duck Dance WB	*6.95
		1	My Best Bear Hug TE	1.83
			My Best Bear Hug SB	15.00
			My Best Bear Hug WBTE	.28
			My Best Bear Hug WB	*6.95
	1		Second Grade	
		2-1	Cats Sleep Anywhere TE	1.10
			Cats Sleep Anywhere SB	17.25
			Cats Sleep Anywhere WBTE	.32
	I		Cats Sleep Anywhere WB	*8.10
		2-2	Come Back Here, Crocodile TE	1.10
	ī		Come Back Here, Crocodile SB	17.25
			Come Back Here, Crocodile WBTE	.32
	1		Come Back Here, Crocodile WB	*8.10



HEATH READING—Continued

Publisher:	
D. C. Heath	
125 Spring Stree	et
Lexington, MA	02173
(800)235-3565	

Author(s):
Donna Alvermann
Connie A. Bridge
Barbara A. Schmidt
Lynden W. Searfoss
Peter Winograd
Scott G. Paris
Bertram Bruce
Maureen Priestly-Romero
Richard P. Santeusanto
Norma Goonen
Sharon Kossack

(Prices from 1992 catalog)

Grade Copyright Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
	Third Grade	
3-1	A Soft Pillow for an Armadillo TE	1.10
	A Soft Pillow for an Armadillo SB	18.50
	A Soft Pillow for an Armadillo WBTE	.32
	A Soft Pillow for an Armadillo WB	*8.10
3-2	Never a Worm This Long TE	1.10
	Never a Worm This Long SB	18.50
	Never a Worm This Long WBTE	.32
	Never a Worm This Long WB	*8.10
***	Language Enrichment materials available at each	
	level	
Average cost p	er pupil for entire program	\$205.26/*63.25



HRW READING: READING TODAY AND TOMORROW

Publisher: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich (Holt, Rinehart and Winston) Orlando, FL 32887 (800) CALL-HBJ	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components Kindergarten Rainbows (Kit)	Avg. cost per pupil
Author(s): Isabel L. Beck		R	First Grade Sundrops TE Sundrops SB	1.00 8.25
T. Tana Herchold (Rainbows) Rosann C. Englebretson (Rainbows) Lenore H. Ringler Donna M. Ogle		PP1	Surprises TE Surprises SB Surprises WBTE	.73 6.75 .22
Taffy E. Raphael Bonnie B. Armbruster Margaret G. McKeown		PP2	SurprisesWBTreasuresTETreasuresSBTreasuresWBTE	*4.80 .73 6.75 .22
(Prices from 1992 catalog)		PP3	Treasures	*4.80 .73 6.75
		P	KingdomsWBTEKingdomsWBSnapshotsTESnapshotsSB	.22 *4.80 1.10 14.55
		1	SnapshotsWBTESnapshotsWBSpotlightsTESpotlightsSBSpotlightsWBTE	.31 *5.79 1.15 14.97 .32
		2-1	Spotlights WB Second Grade Patterns TE Patterns SB	*6.24 1.26 16.50
		2-2	Patterns WBTE Patterns WB Pathways TE Pathways SB Pathways WBTE Pathways WBTE	.35 *7.20 1.26 16.50 .35 *7.20



HRW READING: READING TODAY AND TOMORROW—Continued

Publisher:

Harcourt Brace Jovanovich (Holt, Rinehart and Winston) Orlando, FL 32887 (800) CALL-HBJ

Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
		Third Grade	
	3-1	Souvenirs TE	1.38
		Souvenirs SB	17.76
		Souvenirs WBTE	.35
		Souvenirs WB	•7.20
	3-2	Signposts TE	1.38
		Signposts SB	17.76
		Signposts WBTE	.35
		Signposts WB	•7.20
Average o	cost per	pupil for entire program	215.18/*55.23



HBJ IMAGINATION: AN ODYSSEY THROUGH LANGUAGE

Publisher:	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Orlando, FL 32887 (800) CALL-HBJ Author(s):	1989	K	Kindergarten Happy Times TE Happy Times WB Happy Times Resource Bank TE	2.00 *7.98 1.43
Gail Heald-Taylor		1	First Grade TE Changes - Readers SB	2.63 16.35
(Prices from 1992 catalog)			Changes - Readers SB Changes - Writers WBTE Changes WB Changes WBTE Changes WBTE Changes WB Changes TE	*6.00 .27 *3.45 2.20
		2	Second Grade TE Dreams - Readers SB Dreams - Writers SB Dreams WBTE Dreams WB Dreams WBTE Dreams WBTE Dreams WBTE Dreams TE	2.50 16.20 10.80 .24 *4.80 .30 *3.78 2.50
		3	Third Grade TE Wonders - Readers SB Wonders - Writers SB Wonders WBTE Wonders WBTE Wonders WBTE Wonders WB Wonders TE	2.50 16.80 11.70 .24 *4.80 .30 *3.78 2.50

UNGRD = Ungraded; * = Consumable; TE = Teacher's Edition; SB = Student Book; WBTE = Workbook Teacher's Edition; WB = Workbook.



IMPRESSIONS

Publisher:	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
Harcourt Brace Jovanovich	00100000			<u> </u>
Orlando, FL 32887			<u>Kindergarten</u>	
(800) CALL-HBJ	1989	K	First Impressions Kit TE	3.75
` '	1984	K	Dancing in the Sun (Big Book)	2.90
Author(s):	1984	K	Ride Upon the Breeze (Big Book)	3.25
Jack Booth			First Grade	
David Booth	1984	i	How I Wonder TE	1.40
Willa Pauli	1501	-	How I Wonder SB	7.65
Jo Phenix			How I Wonder WB	*5.58
Larry Swartz (K)	1984	1	Catch a Rainbow TE	1.40
			Catch a Rainbow SB	7.65
(Prices from 1992 catalog)			Catch a Rainbow WB	*5.58
	1984	1	When The Wind Blows TE	1.50
			When The Wind Blows SB	9.90
			When The Wind Blows WB	*5.70
	1985	1	Good Morning Sunshine TE	1.50
			Good Morning Sunshine SB	9.90
			Good Morning Sunshine WB	*5.70
		1	Fly Away Home TE	1.50
			Fly Away Home	9.90
			Fly Away Home WB	*5.70
			Second Grade	
	1985	2	East Of The Sun TE	2.30
	İ		East Of The Sun SB	15.45
	,	_	East Of The Sun WB	*5.70
	1986	2	West Of The Moon TE	2.30
			West Of The Moon SB	15.45
	ì		West Of The Moon WB	*5.70
	l		Third Grade	
	1986	3	Over the Mountain TE	2.30
	i i		Over the Mountain SB	15.75
			Over the Mountain WB	*5.88
	1987	3	Under the Sea TE	2.30
	1		Under the Sea SB	15.75
			Under the Sea WB	*5.88

UNGRD = Ungraded; * = Consumable; TE = Teacher's Edition; SB = Student Book; WBTE = Workbook Teacher's Edition; WB = Workbook.



Average cost per pupil for entire program

185.22/*51.42

THE LITERATURE EXPERIENCE

Publisher:	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
Houghton Mifflin One Beacon Street Boston, MA 02108 (617) 725-3394	1991	K-1 K-2	Kindergarten All About Me (Kit) Let's Be Friends (Kit) (Combined cost of both kits)	41.73
Author(s): John J. Pikulski		PP1-PP3	First Grade Too Big/Dream A Story/Bears Don't Go	
J. David Cooper William K. Durr			To School TE	.90
Kathryn H. Au		PP1	Too Big	7.44
M. Jean Greenlaw		PP2	Dream A Story SB	7.44
Marjorie Y. Lipson Susan Page		PP3 PP1-PP3	Bears Don't Go To School SB Too Big/Dream A Story/Bears Don't Go	7.44
Sheila W. Valencia Karen K. Wixson			To School	.12
Rosalinda B. Barrera		PP1-PP3	To School	*3.18
Ruth P. Bunyan			With A Crash And A Bang TE	.90
Jacqueline L. Chaparro		1-1	With A Crash And A Bang SB	15.24
Jacqueline C. Comas			Level 1-1 Theme Books TE	.33
Alan N. Crawford			Level 1-1 Theme Books SB	10.92
Robert L. Hillerich			With A Crash And A Bang WBTE	.12
Timothy G. Johnson			With A Crash And A Bang WB	*3.18
Jana M. Mason			With A Crash And A Bang Journal WBTE	.24
Pamela A. Mason	İ		With A Crash And A Bang Journal WB	*6.75
William E. Nagy		1-2	Bookworm TE	.90
Joseph S. Renzulii		1-2	Bookworm	15.24
Alfredo Schifini	1		Level 1-2 Theme books	.33 10.92
	:		Bookworm WBTE	.24
(Prices from 1992 catalog)			Bookworm WB	*3.18
			Bookworm Journal WBTE	.12
			Bookworm Journal WB	*6.75
		2-1	Second Grade Silly Things Happen TE	1.00
			Silly Things Happen	17.10
			Level 2-1 Theme Books TE	.33
			Level 2-1 Theme Books SB	10.92
			Silly Things Happen WBTE	.12
			Silly Things Happen WB	*3.18
			Silly Things Happen Journal WBTE	.29
			Silly Things Happen Journal WB	*7.80



THE LITERATURE EXPERIENCE—Continued

Publisher: Houghton Mifflin	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
One Beacon Street	ı	2-2	Come One, Come All TE	1.00
Boston, MA 02108			Come One, Come All SB	17.10
(617) 725-3394			Level 2-2 Theme Books TE	.33
(017) 125-3394	1		Level 2-2 Theme Books SB	14.79
Author(s):			Come One, Come All WBTE	.12
John J. Pikulski	ł		Come One, Come All WB	*3.18
J. David Cooper	I		Come One, Come All Journal WBTE	.29
William K. Durr	I		Come One, Come All Journal WB	*7.80
Kathryn H. Au	l		Third Grade	
M. Jean Greenlaw	1	3-1	Just Listen TE	1.10
Marjorie Y. Lipson		J-1	Just Listen	17.94
Susan Page			Level 3-1 Theme Books TE	.33
Sheila W. Valencia			Level 3-1 Theme Books	14.79
Karen K. Wixson			Just Listen	.12
Rosalinda B. Barrera			Just Listen WB	*3.18
Ruth P. Bunyan			Just Listen Journal WBTE	.29
Jacqueline L. Chaparro			Just Listen Journal WB	* 7.80
Jacqueline C. Comas		3-2	Golden Threads TE	1.10
Alan N. Crawford			Golden Threads SB	17.94
Robert L. Hillerich			Level 3-2 Theme Books TE	.33
Timothy G. Johnson			Level 3-2 Theme Books SB	10.92
Jana M. Mason			Golden Threads WBTE	.12
Pamela A. Mason			Golden Threads WB	*3.18
William E. Nagy			Golden Threads Journal WBTE	.29
Joseph S. Renzulli			Golden Threads Journal WB	*7.80
Alfredo Schifini	Average	cost per	pupil for entire program	312.97/*66.96

(Prices from 1992 catalog)



MERRILL LINGUISTIC READING PROGRAM

			·	
Publisher:	Convright	Grade	Program Components	Avg. cost
SRA School Group (Merrill)	Copyright	Level	Program Components	per pupil
155 N. Wacker Dr.	1986		Kindergarten	
Chicago, IL 60606	l	K	My Alphabet Book TE	5.10
(800) 843-8855				
Author(s):			First Grade	
Mildred K. Rudolph		1.1	I Can TE	.68
Rosemary G. Wilson			I Can SB	5.25
Savannah Miller Young			l Can WBTE	.25
Priscilla P. Waynant		1.0	I Can WB	*4.05
Elizabeth R. Otto	1	1.2	Dig In TE	.68
(Prices from 1002 estator)			Dig In SB	5.25
(Prices from 1992 catalog)			Dig In WBTE	.25
		1.3	Dig In WB Catch On TE	*4.05
		1.5		.68 5.25
			Catch On SB Catch On WBTE	3.25 .25
			Catch On WB	ى2. 4.05*
			Cutch On WD	7.05
			Second Grade	
		2.1	Get Set TE	.68
		•	Get Set SB	10.80
			Get Set WBTE	.25
			Get Set WB	*4.05
		2.2	Step Up TE	.68
	Ė		Step Up SB	10.80
			Step Up WBTE	.22
•		2.3	Step Up WB Lift Off TE	*4.65
		2.3	Y 10 000	.68 10.80
			Lift Off SB Lift Off WBTE	.22
	ı		Lift Off WB	*4.65
				4.05
		2.1	Third Grade	
		3.1	Flight TE	.68
			Flight SB	14.10
			Flight WBTE	.22
		2.2	Flight	*4.65
		3.2	Break Through TE	.68
			Break Through	14.10
			Break Through WBTE Break Through WB	.22
			G	*4.65
	Average	cost per	pupil for entire program	123.57/*34.80



OPEN COURT READING & WRITING

Dublishow	Commista	Grade	December Community	Avg. cost	
Publisher:	Copyright	Level	Program Components	per pupil	
Open Court 407 S. Dearborn			Kindergarten		
Chicago, IL 60605	1989	K	First Star TE	.67	
(800) 435-6850			First Star WB	*7.16	
(800) 455-0850			First Star Thinking Skills TE	.65	
Author(s):			First Star Thinking Skills WB	*7.04	
(K)			Kinderkit/response cards	13.16	
Jan Hirshberg			First Star Resource Book TE	3.69	
Carl Bereiter					
Ann Hughes			First Grade	00	
That Hughes		PP	Blue Pillowed Sky	.93	
(PP/P/1)			Blue Pillowed Sky SB	7.38	
Jan Hirshberg		_	Blue Pillowed Sky	*6.70	
Ann Hughes		P	A Shiny Golden Path TE	1.08	
S.A. Bernier			A Shiny Golden Path	7.72	
Nellie Thomas		_	A Shiny Golden Path WB	*6.70	
Carl Bereiter	1	1	Rainbow Bridge TE	1.08	
Valerie Anderson			Rainbow Bridge SB	14.10	
Jerome D. Lebo			Rainbow Bridge WB	*6.70	
	Ĭ		First Grade Teacher Resource Book/	10.75	
(2/3)	I		response cards/wall cards TE	10.73	
Carl Bereiter			Second Grade		
Marlene Scardamalia		2-1	Slide Down the Sky TE	1.03	
Ann Brown			Slide Down the Sky SB	16.24	
Valerie Anderson			Slide Down the Sky WB	*7.60	
Joseph Campione		2-2	From Sea to Shining Sea TE	1.03	
Walter Kintsch			From Sea to Shining Sea	16.24	
			From Sea to Shining Sea WB	*7.60	
(Prices from 1991 catalog)			Second Grade Teacher Resource Book/Wall & Sound		
`			Response Cards TE	10.75	
			Third Grade		
		3-1	Time for Dreams TE	1.06	
	l l		Time for Dreams SB	16.74	
			Time for Dreams WB	*7.60	
		3-2	Across the World TE	1.06	
	1		Across the World SB	16.74	
	I		Across the World WB	*7.60	
	Third Grade Teacher Resource Book TE				
Average cost per pupil for entire program					

UNGRD = Ungraded; * = Consumable; TE = Teacher's Edition; SB = Student Book; WBTE = Workbook Teacher's Edition; WB = Workbook.



17 %

READING MASTERY

Publisher:	Grade Copyright Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
Science Research Associates P. O. Box 5380	1988	Kindergarten	
	К	Reading Mastery I Kit TE	9.97
Chicago, IL 60680-5380		Reading Mastery I SB	5.10
or		Reading Mastery I SB	5.10
155 N. Wacker Dr.		Reading Mastery I SB	5.10
Chicago, IL 60606		Reading Mastery I WB	*4.90
(800) 843-8855		Reading Mastery I WB	*4.90
		Reading Mastery I WB	*4.90
Author(s):		First Grade	
	1	Reading Mastery II Kit TE	9.97
(I/II)		Reading Mastery II SB	12.50
Siegfried Engelmann		Reading Mastery II SB	12.50
Elaine Bruner		Reading Mastery II WB	*4.90
		Reading Mastery II WB	*4.90
(III/IV)	1	Reading Mastery II WB	*4.90
Siegfried Engelmann		0 10 1	
Susan Hanner		Second Grade	2 72
	2	Reading Mastery III Kit TE	3.73
		Reading Mastery III SB	15.95
		Reading Mastery III	15.95
(Prices from 1992 catalog)	1	Reading Mastery III	*6.59
	i	Reading Mastery III WB	*6.59
		Third Grade	
	3	Reading Mastery IV Kit TE	3.73
		Reading Mastery IV SB	17.25
		Reading Mastery IV WB	*6.59
	1	Skillbook WB	9.95
	Average cost po	er pupil for entire program	75.97/*49.17

UNGRD = Ungraded; * = Consumable; TE = Teacher's Edition; SB = Student Book; WBTE = Workbook Teacher's Edition; WB = Workbook.



70

SCOTT FORESMAN READING

Publisher:	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
Scott Foresman	1989		Kindergarten	
1900 East Lake Avenue	1707	K	Here We Are TE	.87
Glenview, IL 60025		~~	Here We Are SB	8.95
(708) 729-3000		R	Come Along TE	.76
			Come Along SB	8.95
Author(s):			Come Along SB	4.75
Richard L. Allington			Come Along SB	5.70
Camille L.Z. Blachowicz				
Ronald L. Cramer			First Grade	
Patricia M. Cunningham			Friends/Prizes/Colors TE	1.18
G. Yvonne Pérez		PP1	Friends SB	7.45
Constance Frazier-Robinson		PP2	Prizes SB	7.08
Sam Leaton Sebesta		PP3	Colors SB	7.08
Richard G. Smith		PP1-3	Friends/Prizes/Colors WBTE	.36
Robert J. Tierney			Friends/Prizes/Colors WB	*8.67
		P	Outside My Window TE	.95
(Prices from 1992 catalog)			Outside My Window SB	15.55
			Outside My Window WBTE	.29
	1		Outside My Window WB	*6.53
		1	Story Clouds TE	.98
	•		Story Clouds SB	16.35
	1		Story Clouds WBTE	.29
			Story Clouds WB	*6.69
	•	2-1	Under the Moon TE	1.00
			Under the Moon SB	17.75
			Under the Moon WBTE	.32
			Under the Moon WB	*7.44
		2-2	What Do I See? TE	1.00
			What Do I See? SB	17.75
			What Do I See? WBTE	.32
			What Do I See? WB	* 7.44
			Second Grade	
		2-1	Under the Moon TE	1.00
			Under the Moon SB	17.75
			Under the Moon WBTE	.32
	Ī		Under the Moon WB	* 7.44
		2-2	What Do I See? TE	1.00
			What Do I See? SB	17.75
			What Do I See? WBTE	.32
			What Do I See? WB	*7.44



SCOTT FORESMAN READING—Continued

Publisher: Scott Foresman 1900 East Lake Avenue Glenview, IL 60025 (708) 729-3000

Author(s):
Richard L. Allington
Camille L.Z. Blachowicz
Ronald L. Cramer
Patricia M. Cunningham
G. Yvonne Pérez
Constance Frazier-Robinson
Sam Leaton Sebesta
Richard G. Smith
Robert J. Tierney

(Prices from 1992 catalog)

	Grade	D C	Avg. cost
Copyright	Level	Program Components	per pupil
		Third Grade	
	3-1	City Spaces TE	1.00
		City Spaces SB	19.25
		City Spaces WBTE	.32
		City Spaces WB	*7.44
	3-2	On Parade TE	1.00
		On Parade SB	19.25
		On Parade WBTE	.32
		On Parade WB	*7.44
Average	cost ner	nunil for entire program	218.47/*51.65



WORLD OF READING

Publisher: Silver Burdett & Ginn	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
- I was a second of the second	1991		Kindergarten	
P. O. Box 2649	1//1	K	Hickory Dickory Dock/Village SB	* 9.95
Columbus, OH 43216			Hickory Dickory Village Kit TE	26.50
(617) 455-7034			Buckle My Shoe TE	.90
(800) 848-9500		R	Buckle My Shoe SB	8.50
(***)			Buckle My Shoe WB	*2.80
Author(s):		_	First Grade	70
P. David Pearson		R	Clap Your Hands TE	.70
Dale D. Johnson			Clap Your Hands SB	7.25
Theodore Clymer			Clap Your Hands WB	*6.00
Roselmina Indrisano	•	PP1	All Through the Town TE	1.07
Richard L. Venezky			All Through the Town SB	7.10
James F. Baumann			All Through the Town WBTE	.13 *3.30
Elfrieda Hiebert			All Through the Town WB	.13
Marian Toth			All Through the Town Journal WBTE	*3.30
Carl Grant		DDA	All Through the Town Journal WB	1.07
Jeanne Paratore		PP2	Out Came the Sun	7.10
			Out Came the Sun SB Out Came the Sun WBTE	.13
(Prices from 1992 catalog)				*3.30
			Out Came the Sun WB Out Came the Sun Journal WBTE	.13
1			Out Came the Sun Journal WB	*3.30
		PP3	Morning Bells TE	1.07
		rrs	Morning Bells	7.10
			Morning Bells WBTE	.13
			Morning Bells WB	*3.30
			Morning Bells Journal WBTE	.13
			Morning Bells Journal WB	*3.30
		P	Make A Wish TE	.92
			Make A Wish SB	14.95
			Make A Wish WBTE	.26
•			Make A Wish WB	*6.65
			Make A Wish Journal WBTE	.26
			Make A Wish Journal WB	*6.65
		1	A New Day TE	.92
		-	A New Day	15.25
			A New Day WBTE	.26
			A New Day WB	*6.65
			Make A Wish Journal WBTE	.26
			Make A Wish Journal WB	*6.65

UNGRD = Ungraded; * = Consumable; TE = Teacher's Edition; SB = Student Book; WBTE = Workbook Teacher's Edition; WB = Workbook.



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WORLD OF READING—Continued

Publisher: Silver Burdett & Ginn	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
4350 Equity Dr.			Second Grade	
P. O. Box 2649 Columbus, OH 43216		2-1	Garden Gates TE	1.23
			Garden Gates SB	16.95
(617) 455-7034			Garden Gates WBTE	.30
(800) 848-9500			Garden Gates WB	*7.96
			Garden Gates Journal WBTE	.30
			Garden Gates Journal WB	* 7.96
Author(s):		2-2	Going Places TE	1.23
P. David Pearson			Going Places SB	16.95
Dale D. Johnson			Going Places WBTE	.30
Theodore Clymer			Going Places WB	*7.96
Roselmina Indrisano			Going Places Journal WBTE	.30
Richard L. Venezky			Going Places Journal WB	* 7.96
James F. Baumann			Third Grade	
Elfrieda Hiebert	ł	3-1	Castles of Sand TE	1.23
Marian Toth		J-1	Castles of Sand	1.25 17.95
Carl Grant			Castles of Sand WBTE	.30
Jeanne Paratore	1		Castles of Sand WB	.50 *7.96
-		3-2	Castles of Sand Journal WBTE	.30
(Prices from 1992 catalog)	I	-	Castles of Sand Journal WB	*7.96
	l		On the Horizon TE	1.23
	l		On the Horizon SB	17.95
	ľ		On the Horizon WBTE	.30
	ı		On the Horizon WB	*7.96
	I		On the Horizon Journal WBTE	.30
			On the Horizon Journal WB	*7.96
	- Average	cost per	pupil for entire program 3	09.80/*128.83



Table 5. Cost Analysis: Other Instructional Programs

Other instructional programs included:

Alphaphonics/Kite

Alpha Time

At Last! A Reading Method for Every Child!

Auditory Discrimination in Depth

Basic Reading Series

The B.E.S.T. Introductory Phonics Program

Bridges

Companion

Explode the Code

The Golden Key to Reading

High Hat

Integrated Total Language

Let's Read

Literacy 2000 MCP Phonics

McQueen Integrated Phonics and Language Arts

Multisensory Teaching Approach

Pathways to Literacy

Phonics Pathways

Reading Links: The Phonics-Literature Connection

Sing, Spell, Read & Write

Sounder

Steck-Vaughn Phonics

The Stevenson Language Skills Program

The Story Box

Success in Reading and Writing

Swain Beginning Reading

Teaching All Children to Read

Total Reading

Yak Phonics



ALPHAPHONICS/KITE

Publisher:	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
Alphaphonics Publications (KITE) Box 2024 San Mateo, CA 94401 (415) 588-8082	1989 1988	K-1	Program 1 Alphaphonics Book	2.00 .67
Author(s): Judith Brown Jeanne Stout Burke Gretchen Ross	1984	1	Program 2 Alphaphonics plus TE	2.17
Karen Derrickson Corina Montgomery Karen Valentine				
Sara Rose Barrow Gwen Edgar				
(Prices from 1991 price list)				

Average cost per pupil for entire program 4.84/*0.00



ALPHA TIME

Publisher:	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
New Dimensions in Education 61 Mattatuck Hts. Road Waterbury, CT 06705-9964 (800) 227-9120	1988	K	Alphatime Kit	23.17 26.50
Author(s): Elayne R. Neimann Rita Friedman	Average o	cost per	pupil for entire program	49.67/*0.00
(Prices from 1992 catalog)				



AT LAST! A READING METHOD FOR EVERY CHILD!

Publisher:	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
Pecci Educational Publishers 440 Davis Court, #405 San Francisco, CA 94111 (415) 391-8579	1988	UNGRD	At Last: A Reading Method for Every Child TE Sets of Seatwork	.83 2.56
Author(s): Mary F. Pecci Ernest F. Pecci	Average o	ost per p	upil for entire program	3.39/*0.00

(Prices from 1991 catalog)



AUDITORY DISCRIMINATION IN DEPTH

1

Publisher:	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
Developmental Learning Materials P. O. Box 4000 One DLM Park Allen, TX 75002 (800) 527-4747	1975	UNGRD	A.D.D. Kit	9.83
Author(s): Charles Lindamood Patricia Lindamood (Prices from 1992 catalog)	Average (cost per pı	pil for entire program	9.83/ *0.00

UNGRD = Ungraded; * = Consumable; TE = Teacher's Edition; SB = Student Book; WBTE = Workbook Teacher's Edition; WB = Workbook



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BASIC READING SERIES

		Grade		Avg. cost
Publisher:	Copyright	Level	Program Components	per pupil
Science Research Associates	1985	ĸ	Readiness Book TE	.65
155 N. Wacker Dr. Chicago, IL 60606	1905	17	Readiness Book	6.65
(800) 843-8855			Alphabet Book TE	.41
(600) 643-8633			Alphabet Book	1.02
Author(s):				
Donald Rasmussen		1	Level A - A Pig Can Jig TE	.65
Lynn Goldberg			A Pig Can Jig SB	9.25
			A Pig Can Jig WBTE	.42
(Prices from 1992 catalog)			A Pig Can Jig WB	*.69
	1	1	Level B - Hen in Fox's Den TE	.65
		1	Hen in Fox's Den	.03 7.55
			Hen in Fox's Den WBTE	.42
			Hen in Fox's Den WB	*.69
		1	Level C - Six Ducks in A Pond TE	.65
			Ducks in a Pond SB	12.55
			Ducks in a Pond WBTE	.42
			Ducks in a Pond WB	*.69
		1	Level D - King on a Swing TE	.65
		•	King on a Swing	13.55
	•		King on a Swing WBTE	.42
	l		King on a Swing WB	*.69
	I		5 5	
	ı	2.1	Level E - Kittens and Children TE	*.65
	i		Kittens and Children SB	15.65
			Kittens and Children WBTE	.42
1			Kittens and Children WB	*.69
		2.2	Level F - Purple Turtle TE	.65
	I	4.4	Purple Turtle SB	.65 15.65
	1		Purple Turtle WBTE	.42
			Purple Turtle WB	*.69
	I			
			Mastery Tests, Levels A-F	5.89
	_			

UNGRD = Ungraded; * = Consumable; TE = Teacher's Edition; SB = Student Book; WBTE = Workbook Teacher's Edition; WB = Workbook



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Average cost per pupil for entire program 99.38/*4.14

THE B.E.S.T. INTRODUCTORY PHONICS PROGRAM

Publisher:	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
B.E.S.T. Publications 2703 Kismet Way Eugene, OR 97405 (503) 485-3918	1983	K or 1	B.E.S.T. Program (Kit, includes daily lesson plans, test booklet, teaching formats, student stories, worksheets)	2.50
Author(s): Jan Hasbrouck Jane Dougall Jane Sondergroth				3 F0/\$0 00
(Delate Com 1002 anti-lan)	Average o	cost per	pupil for entire program	2.50/*0.00
(Prices from 1992 catalog)				



BRIDGES

Publisher:	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
Scholastic	1988	1	Bridges 1	9.83
P. O. Box 7501 Jefferson City, MO 65102		1	Bridges 2	9.83
(800) 325-6149		2	Bridges i	9.83
Author(s):		2	Bridges 2	9.83
Multiple contributors		3	Bridges 1	9.83
(Prices from 1992 catalog)		3	Bridges 2	9.83

Average cost per pupil for entire program 58.98/*0.00



COMPANION

Publisher:	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
Metra Publishing 150 S. 600 East, #2D Salt Lake City, UT 84102 (801) 521-8593 Author(s):	1986	K	Kindergarten Companion Reading Classroom Kit (includes teacher's guide, study exercise books, flash cards, worksheets masters, share sheet masters, mini book masters, tutor manual for teacher, tutor manuals for parents)	14.50
Grant Von Harrison			First Grade Companion Reading Classroom Kit	
(Prices from 1992 catalog)	1990	1	(includes teacher's guide, study exercise booklets, Words I Can Read, share sheet masters, worksheet masters, reading exercise masters)	14.50
	1991	2	Second Grade Companion Reading Classroom Kit (includes teacher's guide, study exercise booklets, worksheet masters, reading exercise masters, phonetic and vocabulary word masters, sight word masters)	14.80
	1992	3	Third Grade Companion Reading Classroom Kit (includes teacher's guide, study exercise booklets, worksheet masters, unit review masters, reading exercise masters, phonetic and vocabulary word masters, sight word masters, parent evaluations)	14.50
	Average	cost per	pupil for entire program	58.30/*0.00



EXPLODE THE CODE

Publisher: Educators Publishing Service	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
75 Moulton Street	1990	K	Get Reading	*3.55
Cambridge, MA			Get Set	*3.55
02138-1104 (800) 225-5750			Go for Code	*4.20
	1990		Explode The Code	
Author(s):			Book 1	*4.95
Nancy Hall			Book 1 1/2	*4.95
Rena Price			Book 2	*4.95
			Book 2 1/2	*4.95
(Price list from 1992 catalog)			Book 3	*4.95
			Book 3 1/2	*4.95
			Book 4	*4.95
			Book 4 1/2	*4.95
			Book 5	*4.95
			Book 6	*4.95
	Average	cost per	r pupil for entire program	*60.80/0.00



THE GOLDEN KEY TO READING

Publisher: Paula Di Educational	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
Enterprises 181-21 Aberdeen Rd.	1982	K	Golden Key to Reading Book One TE	.33
Jamaica, NY 11432 (718) 969-3320		1	Golden Key to Reading Book Two TE	.50
(110) 707-3320		2	Golden Key to Reading Book Three TE	.67
Author(s):	ŀ			
Pauline G. DiGiovanni			Golden Key to Reading Reading Supplement A SB Golden Key to Reading Student Writing	4.99
(Prices from 1992 price list)			Workbook #1 WB Golden Key to Reading Student Writing	*4.99
	ł		Workbook #2 WB	*4.99
			15 Audio Tapes	4.17
	Average of	cost per	pupil for entire program	20.64/*9.98



HIGH HAT

Publisher:

American Guidance Service Circle Pines, MN 55014-1796 (800) 328-2560

Author(s):

Ronald Goldman Martha E. Lynch

Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
1986	K-3	High Hat Complete Reading Program Kit TE	8.63
		High Hat Workbooks - Take Home	*5.95
		High Hat Workbooks	*6.00
l Average (ost ner	nunil for entire program	20.58/*11.95

(Prices from 1992 price list)



INTEGRATED TOTAL LANGUAGE

Publisher:	1985 K-2 ITL Early Writing Program (ages 4-8)	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil	
American Guidance Service 2119 Lone Oak Ave. Napa, CA 94558 (707) 224-0197	1985		ITL Early Writing Program	4.17
Author(s): Donna R. Connell	Average (ost per pu	pil for entire program	4.17/*0.00

(Prices from 1992 price list)



LET'S READ

Publisher: Copyr	Gra ight Leve		Avg. cost per pupil
Educators Publishing Service 1963	1-3	Let's Read ABCs	7.30
75 Moulton St. 1977		Let's Read ABCs TE	.12
Cambridge, MA		Let's Read ABCs 1	7.90
02138-1104		Let's Read ABCs 2	7.90
(800) 225-5750		Let's Read ABCs 3	7.90
1964		Let's Read ABCs Syllables	3.95
Author(s): 1964		Let's Read ABCs 4	7.90
Clarence L. Barnhart 1964		Let's Read ABCs 5	7.90
Robert K. Barnhart		Let's Read ABCs 6	7.90
Cynthia A. Barnhart 1965		Let's Read ABCs 7	10.25
Leonard Bloomfield 1965		Let's Read ABCs 8	10.75
(Prices from 1992 price list)		Let's Read ABCs 9	12.55
1979		Quick Guide TE	.13
		Let's Look At 1 TE	.04
		Let's Look At 1	5.05
		Let's Look At 2 TE	.04
		Let's Look At 2	5.05
		Let's Look At 3 TE	.04
		Let's Look At 3	5.05
		Let's Look At 4 TE	.04
		Let's Look At 4	5.05
		Let's Look At 5 TE	.04
		Let's Look At 5	5.05
		Let's Look At 6 TE	.04
		Let's Look At 6	5.05
		Let's Look At 7 TE	.04
		Let's Look At 7	5.05
		Let's Look At 8 TE	.04
		Let's Look At 8	6.05
1		Let's Look At 9 TE	.04
1		Let's Look At 9	6.05
		Let's Read Word Lists	.17

UNGRD = Ungraded; • = Consumable; TE = Teacher's Edition; SB = Student Book; WBTE = Workbook Teacher's Edition; WB = Workbook



Average cost per pupil for entire program 140.43/*0.00

LITERACY 2000

Publisher:	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
Rigby P. O. Box 797	1991	UNGRD	Literacy 2000 Emergent TE	1.30
Crystal Lake, IL 60014		K-3	Literacy 2000 Early TE	1.20
(800) 822-8661			Literacy 2000 Fluent TE	1.20
Author(s): Avelyn Davidson		K	Stage 1 Book Package Just Me SB	4.30
		K	Stage 1 Book Package Bubble Gum SB	5.30
(Prices from 1991-92 catalog)			Stage 2 Book Package Wiggly Worm SB	
			Stage 2 Book Package Rat-A-Tat-Tat SB	5.97
		1	Stage 3 Book Package Beware! SB	5.97
			Stage 3 Book Package Ask Nicely SB	5.97
		1	Stage 4 Book Package Royal Dinner SB	5.97
			Stage 4 Book Package Good Night SB	5.97
		2	Stage 5 Book Package Springtime Rock'n'Roll . SB	6.17
		2	Stage 6 Book Package Seasons SB	6.00
				<1 40/h0 00
	Average	cost per I	oupil for entire program	61.49/*0.00



MCP PHONICS

Publisher:	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
Modern Curriculum Press 13900 Prospect Road Cleveland, OH 44136	1991	1 1	Revised Phonics, Level A TE Revised Phonics, Level A WE	.95 *5.79
(800) 321-3106 Author(s):		2 2	Revised Phonics, Level B TE Revised Phonics, Level B WB	.95 *5.91
Elwell-Murray-Kucia		3 3	Revised Phonics, Level C TE	.95 *5.79
(Prices from 1992 catalog)		3	Revised Phonics, Level C WB	*3.79



MCQUEEN INTEGRATED PHONICS AND LANGUAGE ARTS

		Grade		Avg. cost
Publisher:	Copyright	Level	Program Components	per pupil
McQueen Publishing Box 198		K	Starter Kit w/ 15 of Each Item TE	28.62
Tiskilwa, IL 61368 (815) 646-4591	1963	1-1	We Can Read TE We Can Read SB	.42 7.56
Author(s):			We Can Read WB	*9.65
Priscilla Luetscher McQueen	1968	1-2	We Read More Stories	.08
(Prices from 1988* price list)			We Read More Stories	9.25 *.19
* most recent available	1967	2-1	A Carrousel of Stories TE	.32
			A Carrousel of Stories SB	6.59
			A Carrousel of Stories WBTE	.09
			A Carrousel of Stories WB	*2.18
	1968	2-2	Our Own Country TE	.14
	1		Our Own Country	6.59
			Our Own Country	.09 *2.18
	1		Out Own Country	2.10
	1968	3-1	Imagine That & Around the World	
			in Twenty Legends TE	.16
	1968	3-2	Imagine That & Around the World	
			in Twenty Legends SB	8.98
			Imagine That WBTE	.09
			Imagine That WB	*2.18
			Around the World WBTE	.09
	I		Around the World WB	*2.18
	1			
	Average	cost per	pupil for entire program 8	7.63/*18.56



MULTISENSORY TEACHING APPROACH

Publisher: Educators Publishing Service	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
	1988	UNGRD	MTA Kit 1	3.05
75 Moulton Street			MTA Kit 2	4.11
Cambridge, MA 02138-1104			MTA Kit 3	4.11
			MTA Kit 4	4.11
(800) 225-5750			MTA Kit 5	4.32
Author(s):			MTA Kit 6	4.11
Margaret Taylor Smith	1991		MTA Kit 7	
Walgaret Taylor Silliu	1993		MTA Classroom Materials	2.08
(Prices from 1992 price list)				
	- Average	cost per i	pupil for entire program	25.89/*0.00



PATHWAYS TO LITERACY

Publisher:	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
SRA School Group (Barnell Loft) P. O. Box 5380	1991	1	Kit (special introductory price, includes TE, 30 wall charts, read-along cassette)	3.78
Chicago, IL 60:580-5380 (800) 843-8855		2	Kit (same as above for grade 2)	3.78
Author(s): Billie E. Lieberman	Average	e cost pe	er pupil for entire program	7.56/*0.00

(Prices from 1992 catalog)



PHONICS PATHWAYS

Publisher:	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
Dorbooks P. O. Box 2588 Livermore, CA 94551 (510) 449-6983	1991	UNGRD	Phonics Pathways Complete Guide TE	.83
Author(s): Dolores G. Hiskes	Average o	ost per p	upil for entire program	83/*0.00
(Prices from 1992 phone quote)				



READING LINKS: THE PHONICS-LITERATURE CONNECTION

Publisher:	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
Steck-Vaughn P. O. Box 26015 Austin, TX 78755 (800) 531-5015	1992	UNGRD	Reading Links Kit	9.90
Author(s): Multiple contributors	Average (cost per p	upil for entire program	9.90/*0.00
(Prices from 1992 catalog)				



SING, SPELL, READ & WRITE

Publisher:	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
International Learning Systems P. O. Box 16032	1984	K-3	Kindergarten Kit	5.00
Chesapeake, VA 22328 (800) 321-TEACH	1985	1	Level 1 Classroom Kit	31.67 *8.75
Author(s):			Raceway Book WB	*8.75
Sue Dickson	1984	2	Level 2 Classroom Kit	23.67
(Prices from 1992 catalog)	C		Down the Track	*8.75 *8.75
		3	Level 3 Classroom Kit (in press)	
	i		Trophy Book 1 SB	7.75
			Trophy Book 2 SB	7.75
			Blackline Master Bookend Comprehension	.04
	Average cos	st per p	upil for entire program	10.88/*35.00



SOUNDER

Publisher: Edmark Corporation	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
P. O. Box 3218 Redmond, WA 98073-3218 (800) 426-0856	1988	UNGRD	One to One Package Kit	4.50
Author(s): Ronald F. Smith	Average cos	t per pup	oil for entire program	4.50/*0.00
(Prices from 1992 catalog)	· ·			



STECK-VAUGHN PHONICS

Publisher: Steck-Vaughn	Copyright	Grade Level		Avg. cost per pupil
P. O. Box 26013	1991	K	(First Time Phonics)	
Austin, TX 78755			Readiness Skills, Book 1 TE	.13
(800) 531-5015	ł		Readiness Skills, Book 1 WB	*2.40
	1		The Alphabet, Book 2 TE	.13
Author(s):	ł		The Alphabet, Book 2 WE	*2.40
Barbara K. York			Consonants, Book 3 TE	.13
			Consonants, Book 3	*2.40
(Prices from 1991 catalog)			More Consonants, Book 4 TE	.13
-			More Consonants, Book 4 WB	*2.40
	1		Short Vowels, Book 5 TE	.13
			Short Vowels, Book 5	*2.40
	ŀ		Long Vowels, Book 6 TE	.13
			Long Vowels, Book 6	*2.40
		1	Book A Teacher's Edition TE	.37
	ł	1	Book A	*4.47
	1	2	Book B Teacher's Edition TE	.37
		2	Book B	*4.47
		3	Book C Teacher's Edition TE	.37
		3	Book C	*4.47
	Average of	ost per	pupil for entire program 2	.9.70/*27.81



THE STEVENSON LANGUAGE SKILLS PROGRAM

Publisher:	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
Stevenson Learning Skills 85 Upland Road	1992	UNGRD	Beginning 1 Teacher-Student	
Attleboro, MA 02703 (800) 343-1211		(can begin K or 1 and	Manual TE	.67
(600) 0 10 1211		proceed through	Beginning 1 Reading (set of	
Author(s):		series)	2) SB	8.95
Nancy Stevenson		•	Beginning 1 Workbook A WB	*3.95
Janice L. Semple			Beginning 1 Workbook B WB	*3.95
Joan Chase			Basic Reading Books	
Dorothy Martin			(set of 2) SB	8.50
Ellen Phillips			Basic Workbook A WB	*3.95
Ann Marie Spack			Basic Workbook B WB	*3.95
•			Basic Workbook C WB	*3.95
(Prices from 1992 catalog)			The Man Torollon Stratum	
			Intermediate Teacher-Student	40
	I		Manual TE	.40
	1		Intermediate Student Book SB	5.95
	1		Intermediate Workbook WB	*3.95
	1			



THE STORY BOX

Publisher:	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
The Wright Group 19201 - 120th Avenue NE	1990	K-1	The Story Box 1, Complete Kit Level 1	8.60
Bothell, WA 98011-9512 (800) 523-2371	1990	K-2	The Complete Story Box Kit	13.30
Author(s): Multiple contributors				
(Prices from 1992 catalog)	- Average	cost per	pupil for entire program	21.90/*0.00



SUCCESS IN READING AND WRITING

	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
Publisher: Goodyear Publishing (Scott Foresman) 1900 Eastlake Ave	1992	K	Success in Kindergarten Reading and Writing TE	.83
Glenville, IL 60025 (708) 729-3000		1	Success in Beginning Reading and Writing TE	.83
Author(s): Anne H. Adams		2	Success in Reading and Writing . TE	.83
Mary S. Johnson Judith M. Connors Helen G. Cappleman		3	Success in Reading and Writing . TE	.83
(Prices from 1992 phone quote from dealer)				
•	Average	cost per	pupil for entire program	3.32/*0.00



SWAIN BEGINNING READING

Publisher:	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
Developmental Learning Materials P. O. Box 4000 One DLM Park Allen, TX 75002 (800) 327-4747	1984	UNGRD	Swain Beginning Reading Kit I	9.67 7.00 9.67 9.00
Author(s): Emma Halstead Swain (Prices from 1992 catalog)	Average	cost per p	oupil for entire program	35.34/*0.00



TEACHING ALL CHILDREN TO READ

Publisher:	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
University of Chicago Press 11030 S. Langley Avenue Chicago, IL 60628 (800) 341-6094	1976	UNGRD	Teaching All Children to Read Kit	1.00
Author(s): Michael Wallach Lise Wallach (Prices from 1992 price list)	Average (cost per p	upil for entire program	1.00/*0.00

(Prices from 1992 price list)



TOTAL READING

Publisher: Total Reading	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
P. O. Box 54465	1990	K-3	Total Reading Primary Teaching Set TE	3.33
Los Angeles, CA 90054	1984		Worksheets Level 1	.13
(213) 545-7015	1984		Level II Cards	.13
	1983		Level II Reading WB	*3.75
Author(s):				
Mary Minor Johnston	1984		Level III WB	*3.75
Elizabeth Paris Dunford	1987		Level IVa WB	*3.75
	1984		Level IVb WB	*3.75
(Prices from 1991 catalog)	1984		Level IVc WB	*3.75
,	1985		Level V TE	.73
			Level V WB	* 7.50
	1984		I Can Read By Myself SB	6.50
	1983		I Can Read More Stories SB	5.50
			Parent Handbook	.05
			Wordstudy Masters	.05
			Cursive Writing Masters	.05
			Placement Tests A/B/C	.09
			Student Test Booklet Level V	*3.75
	Average	cost per	pupil for entire program	46.56/*30.00



YAK PHONICS

Publisher:	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
Yak Corporation P. O. Box 99026 4875 San Joaquin Drive San Diego, CA 92109 (714) 272-1935	1974	UNGRD	Kit: Teacher's Manual, Worksheets (Spirit Masters), Alphabet Reference Cards	.83
Author(s): E.M. Swengel, Ph.D.	Average o	cost per pı	upil for entire program	.83/*0.00

(Prices from 1991 price list)



Table 6. Cost Analysis: Instructional Approaches

Instructional approaches included:

Baratta-Lorton Reading Program (Dekodiphukan)
Bookshelf
Discovery Phonics
Exemplary Center for Reading Instruction (ECRI)
McOmber Reading Package
A Multisensory Approach to Language Arts (Slingerland)
Recipe for Reading
Spelling & Reading with Riggs
Success for All
Words in Color
The Writing Road to Reading
Zoo-phonics



BARATTA-LORTON READING PROGRAM (DEKODIPHUKAN)

Publisher:

Center for Innovation in Education 1504 Dell Avenue Campbell, CA 95088-6901 (408) 866-5218

Author(s):

Robert Baratta-Lorton

(Prices from 1992 price list)

Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
1985	K or 1	Kit	27.71
l Average co	ost per pu	pil for entire program	27.71/*0.00



BOOKSHELF

Publisher:	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil	
Scholastic P. O. Box 7501	1987	K	Complete Bookshelf Stage 1 (kit)	12.16	
Jefferson City, MO 65102 (800) 325-6149		1	Complete Bookshelf Stage 2 (kit)	12.83	
Author(s): Multiple contributors		2	Complete Bookshelf Stage 3 (kit)	13.17	
(Prices from 1992 catalog)					
Average cost per pupil for entire program					

UNGRD = Ungraded; * = Consumable; TE = Teacher's Edition; SB = Student book; WBTE = Workbook Teacher's Edition; WB = Workbook.



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DISCOVERY PHONICS

Publisher:	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
Modern Curriculum Press 13900 Prospect Road Cleveland, OH 44136 (800) 321-3106 Author(s): Multiple contributors	1992	UNGRD	Discovery Phonics I complete program kit (includes 10 Big Books, 5 copies of student books, 10 cassettes, complete teacher's exchanges containing 10 teaching companions and storage box)	15.50
(Prices from 1992 catalog)				
	Average	cost per	pupil for entire program	15.50/*0.00



EXEMPLARY CENTER FOR READING INSTRUCTION (ECRI) †

Publisher:
Exemplary Center for
Reading Instruction
3310 S. 2700 E.
Salt Lake City, UT 84109
(801) 486-5083
•

Author(s): Ethna R. Reid Anne U. Diebel Robert J. Piwko Patricia K. Newbold

(Prices from 1991 catalog)

Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
1986	Preschool-K	Start Reading Kit TE	46.66
		Start Workbooks Set A WB	*8.75
		Start Workbooks Set B WB	*8.75
:		Start Workbooks Set C WB	*8.75
	UNGRD	Teaching New Words Through Word Structure	
		Methods TE	.40
		Teaching New Letter Names and Sounds TE Teaching New Words Through	.30
		Sight and Context TE	.27
		Teaching New Words Through Phonics TE	.30

Average cost per pupil for entire program 74.18/*26.25

† Includes the Start Reading Program.



McOMBER READING PACKAGE

Publisher:	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pvpil
Art City Publishing P. O. Box 103 Provo, UT 84603-0103 (801) 225-6894	1987	UNGRD	Package (includes 52 storybooks, manual, cards, booklets, and charts)	4.83
Author(s):				
Rachel B. McOmber	Average c	act ner nunil for	entire program	. 4.83/*0.00

(Prices from 1992 price list)



A MULTISENSORY APPROACH TO LANGUAGE ARTS (SLINGERLAND)

Publisher:	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
Educators Publishing Service 75 Moulton Street Cambridge, MA 02138-1104 (800) 225-5750	1971	1	A Multi-Sensory Approach to Language Arts for Specific Disability Children: A Guide for Primary Teachers	TE .98
Author(s): Beth H. Slingerland	1985	2	Book Two, Basics in Scope and Sequence of a Multi-Sensory Approach: A Guide for Primary Teachers	TE .98
(Prices from 1992 catalog)	1981	3	Book Three, A Guide for Elementary Teachers	TE .98

Note: Student activity books, teacher and student reference books, wall cards and charts, etc., are listed in catalog under "supplementary materials."

Average cost per pupil for entire program 2.94/*0.00



RECIPE FOR READING

Publisher:	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
Educators Publishing Service 75 Moulton Street Cambridge, MA 02138-1104 (800) 225-5750 Author(s): Nina Traub Frances Bloom	1990		Recipe for Reading (includes manual, 50 sequence charts, writing paper kit)	.60 33.60 *5.25 *5.25 *5.25 *5.25 *5.25
(Prices from 1992 catalog)			•	
	Average	cost per p	pupil for entire program 6	0.45/*26.25



SPELLING & READING WITH RIGGS ‡

Publisher:	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
K & M Publishing	1990	K-3	The Writing Road to Reading TE	.60
4185 SW 102nd Avenue	1989		Spelling & Reading with Riggs TE	1.45
Beaverton, OR 97005			Phonogram cards	.67
(503) 646-9459			Self-study tapes	.58
			Phonogram audio tape	.22
Author(s):				
Myrna T. McCulloch				
(Prices from 1992 price list)				
	Average	cost per	pupil for entire program	3.52/*0.00

‡ To be used in conjunction with The Writing Road to Reading.



SUCCESS FOR ALL

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Educational Research Service 2000 Clarendon Blvd. Arlington, VA 22201 (703) 243-2100

Author(s):

Robert E. Slavin Nancy A. Madden Nancy L. Karweit Lawrence J. Dolan Barbara A. Wasik

Alta Shaw K. Lynne Mainzer Robert Petza Mary Alice Bond Barbara Haxby

(Prices from 1992 price list)

Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
1992	K-3	Success for All TE	.66

Note: This manual describes the Success For All Approach, which includes the implementation of several programs. Those programs must be purchased separately.



WORDS IN COLOR

Publisher:	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
Educational Solutions 95 University Place New York, NY 10003-4555 (212) 674-2988	1975	UNGRD		7.91 *.25 *.65 *1.50 *1.50
Author(s): Caleb Gattegno (Prices from 1990 price list)			Sound Color Chart	.17 3.50 3.50 2.50



THE WRITING ROAD TO READING

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Publisher:	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
William Morrow 105 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10016 (212) 261-6500	1990	UNGRD	The Writing Road to Reading Manual TE	.60
Author(s): Romalda B. Spalding Walter T. Spalding (Prices from 1992 price list)	Average	cost per	pupil for entire program	.60/*0.00

(Prices from 1992 price list)



ZOO-PHONICS

Publisher:	Copyright	Grade Level	Program Components	Avg. cost per pupil
Zoo-phonics P. O. Box 1219 Groveland, CA 95321	1985	UNGRD	Zoo-phonics Basic Kit I	2.50 3.83
(209) 962-7634 Author(s): Georgene Bradshaw Charlene Wrighton	1986 1987 1988		Zoo-phonics Reader Level A SB Zoo-phonics Reader Level B SB Zoo-phonics Reader Level C SB	4.75 4.75 5.22
(Prices from 1992 price list)				
	Average	cost per	pupil for entire program	21.05/*0.00



Chapter V

Conclusions

How should this report be used?

This report will serve different purposes depending upon readers' interests and their needs. Teachers and school administrators may read the report as background for choosing a beginning reading program—the report should help them screen programs to identify those they wish to examine more thoroughly. Parents may read the report to find out the type of reading instruction being used in their children's classrooms—the report should help them understand different approaches to reading instruction and the content of different programs. Publishers may read the report to consider the research-based evaluation criteria—the report may help them make decisions about the development of their own programs.

A Few Words of Caution. The report is based on an analysis of over 50 programs. It will indicate to its readers the presence (or absence) of a number of instructional activities in the programs it lists. It thus allows readers to form an impression of the content of any given program and its approach to beginning reading instruction. The report does not provide information regarding either the quantity or quality of the instructional activities of these programs. This kind of further analysis can and should be undertaken by readers who are in the process of choosing instructional reading programs.

The Content Analysis. For many readers, the most important part of the report will be the descriptions of criteria that provide the framework for the Content Analysis. These criteria represent a translation of current research on beginning reading instruction into a series of statements and questions. The application of these criteria in the report was limited by the number of instructional programs that were examined. However, these criteria can easily be used as the basis for examining any beginning reading program--whether it is part of a basal reading program, a supplementary program, or for that matter, a program whose primary delivery system is audiotape or videotape. Teachers can use these criteria to evaluate their personally developed reading programs, as well.

The Cost Analysis. Just as the information in the content analysis should be used with caution, so should the information in the cost analysis section, and for several reasons. First, the costs in this report are those that were available at the beginning of work on this project. By the time this report is published, new costs will undoubtedly be in effect. Second, so many of the listed programs are so different from each other that comparing the costs of one to another is analogous to comparing a commuter plane to a jumbo jet. While the size of the airplane is a consideration, it is not the only basis for choosing which type of airplane to fly. Nor should size be the only basis for choosing a beginning reading program. Some programs include student readers while others utilize student readers already in the classroom. Some programs have instructional materials designed to be taught in one year, while others have materials that are to be used for three or more years.



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To use the cost analysis wisely, readers should examine both the quality and size of the programs they are considering, to assess what the dollar amount really represents. They should also assess their own needs. For example: Do they want a "complete program?" Do they value student texts that correlate with an instructional program? Do they want a supplementary program? Do they want to use the student texts they already have?

Balance and a Comprehensive Reading Program. A final caution is about balance. In considering this report, readers must understand that a commercially developed instructional program should comprise only a part of a comprehensive program of reading instruction. Of course, some teachers (and some parents) teach children to read without using any commercially developed instructional materials. In any case, a comprehensive program of reading instruction is most effective when it contains a balance of both formal and informal instructional activities. A great deal of research indicates that it is the careful combination of formal teacher-directed activities with more informal child-centered activities that will help the greatest number of students learn to read with the least amount of difficulty. How do these two types of instructional activities differ?

Formal instruction usually refers to a systematic set of teacher-directed activities that are sequenced to help students learn a group of concepts, a set of strategies, or some important information. Teaching young children the sounds of letters in a pre-determined sequence is an example of formal beginning reading instruction.

Informal instruction is typically more child-centered and consists of activities that give students opportunities to explore a topic, discover relationships, and practice and apply what they have learned during periods of formal instruction. Helping children select books that they can read and setting up discussion groups are examples of informal beginning reading instruction.

Choices Based on Practice and Research. The choices that a teacher makes in selecting both formal and informal instructional activities are central to the development of a comprehensive reading program that will be successful with all of the students in the classroom. These choices should be based on the teacher's own experiences with students and on current research. Research about the teaching and learning of reading has contributed significantly to the knowledge available to classroom teachers. Readers are encouraged to study the two major reviews from which the evaluation criteria used in this report are derived: Becoming a Nation of Readers (Anderson et al., 1985) and Learning to Read: Thinking and Learning about Print (Adams, 1990).

Is there one best program?

To the question, "Is there one best program?" there are two answers. One is simple and the other is a little more complex. The simple answer is "No." The complex answer is "No program does it all." The complex answer requires some explanation. When examining the programs, it became abundantly clear that no one of these programs meets all of the criteria that research implies are important to a well-designed reading program. For example, although many programs teach explicit decoding strategies, a great many of those programs do not provide interesting and comprehensible texts for students to read. On the other hand, many programs provide handsome books with beautiful illustrations for the students to read, but fail to provide the instruction that will permit them to read the words in the books.



This report also has pointed out enormous differences across programs, differences not only in programs' size, goals, and approach to beginning reading instruction, but in significant detail as well. The analysis revealed, for example, that

- some programs are better than others at providing students with text that is coordinated with the teacher-directed instructional activities;
- some programs are better at demonstrating the relationship between reading and writing and give students more opportunities to capitalize upon that relationship;
- some programs are better in providing students with a foundation of literary selections to read; some provide more well-written expository text;
- some programs have a more realistic sequence of instructional activities;
- some programs have a more detailed set of activities and more explicit instructions to the teacher;
- some programs of activities do not seem to have a direct relationship to learning to read.

So, instead of seeking an answer to the question, "Is there one best program?" it is probably important to ask the more useful question, "What program (or programs) will best fit our needs?" To answer this question, teachers and administrators should meet to establish goals and define expectations for their comprehensive reading program. They should discuss the practice and the research that will undergird the choices they make about both formal and informal instructional activities. Only then should they decide what they want to look for in an instructional program.

Program Claims. In doing this, they may want to consider first the claims that program authors make for their programs. While many of the programs reviewed for this report do not claim to be all inclusive, a number of program authors imply that their programs will be sufficient for teaching all students to read. The findings of this report will be useful to readers attempting to verify these claims.

Types of Instructional Programs. When considering a basal reading program, it should be remembered that basal programs are by their very nature comprehensive. Yet, in trying to appeal to the market, the programs not only include a sometimes thin layer of instruction in many areas--reading, writing, study skills, spelling and more--but they may also include a grab bag of instructional activities that attempt to represent a range of instructional approaches. Applying the criteria from this report in an in-depth examination of these programs will permit readers to determine the quality of the instructional activities.

An alternative or complement to the use of basal reading programs includes the coordination and use of supplemental programs. In schools that have adopted a literature-based program, teachers may choose to supplement with a phonics program; schools that have a strong phonics-based reading program may be looking for supplemental literature that is appropriate for their students. In addition to the literature-based and phonics-based materials, many supplemental programs now on the market are designed to promote the integration of language arts or subject matter content with the reading program.



Teachers considering the purchase of supplemental reading programs for use in their classrooms should examine those programs just as carefully as they would a basal reading program. This analysis revealed that many supplemental programs present instructional strategies of limited use or that are difficult to apply when reading text, or offer no strategies at all. How supplemental programs are to be incorporated into classroom reading programs is another important consideration when examining and choosing these materials.

A potential problem for teachers trying to integrate different types of instructional programs in their classrooms is that the instructional activities may lack the specificity and continuity that some students require. A comprehensive reading program should progress systematically with a high level of coordination between the formal teacher-directed instruction and informal child-centered activities. An example of this level of coordination is stated in *BNR*:

The important point is that a high proportion of the words in the earliest selections children read should conform to the phonics they have already been taught. Otherwise they will not have enough opportunity to practice, extend, and refine their knowledge of letter-sound relationships. (p. 47)

A Final Note. This report examined the how of beginning reading instruction. For example, it examined how sound/symbol correspondences are taught; how decoding is taught; how students are directed to read text. The report also addressed some of the what. For example, it examined what kinds of emergent literacy activities are included in the program; and what kinds of comprehension and writing instruction are provided. Yet, this report does not address the when. For example, it does not address when a program teaches letter/sound correspondences; when the decoding instruction is coordinated with the text that students read; or when students read orally and when silently?

By considering when something should be taught along with how and what, reading teachers, and those designing reading instructional programs can help clarify a very complex process for their young students. In examining instructional reading programs for use in classrooms, readers need to be sensitive to much more than the presence or absence of certain types of instructional activities. They need to examine the instructional integrity of the materials they use and consider how these materials are organized and sequenced. Successfully teaching all children to read involves the careful coordination of both the formal teacher-directed instruction and the informal child-centered activities. The choices that teachers make in developing a comprehensive reading program will have a significant impact on the lives of the children they teach.



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